DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 296 049 UD 026 252

TITLE	Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status: 1984 Survey. Bulletin 2270.
INSTITUTION	Bureau of Labor Statistics (DOL), Washington, D.C.
PUB DATE	Sep 86
NOTE	64p.; For earlier report, see ED 237 724.
AVAILABLE FROM	Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, DC 20402.
PUB TYPE	Statistical Data (110) -- Reports - Descriptive (141)
EDRS PRICE	MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Employment Patterns; *Employment Problems; Family Income; Family Relationship; Longitudinal Studies; Low Income Groups; *Part Time Employment; Poverty; Seasonal Employment; *Statistical Data; *Unemployment

ABSTRACT

This bulletin contains information, culled from the March 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) and the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), on the employment problems faced by American workers in 1984 and the impact of these problems on the economic status of their families and households. The following employment problems are covered: (1) unemployment; (2) involuntary part-time employment; and (3) low earnings among year-round full-time workers. Among the findings were the following: (1) over 21.5 million persons experienced some unemployment during 1984; (2) slightly more than 14.4 million persons had to work part-time for at least part of the year either because their hours were reduced or because no full-time work was available to them; (3) about 4.5 million workers with year-round full-time work had total earnings below the minimum-wage equivalent of $6,700; (4) 33.7 million persons experienced one or more of the above three employment problems, with 6.8 million having encountered two or more; (5) the total number of persons with employment problems in 1984 was 2.1 million less than the number in 1983; and (6) 25.8 million persons experienced employment problems in an average 4-month span over the first half of 1984. Trends in employment problems since 1984 are identified. Statistics for persons with these problems are linked with data on family and household income. Data are presented on 25 tables. Appendices provide supplementary data, explanatory notes, and comparisons of SIPP and CPS data. (BJV)

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Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

U.S. Department of Labor
Bureau of Labor Statistics
September 1986

Bulletin 2270

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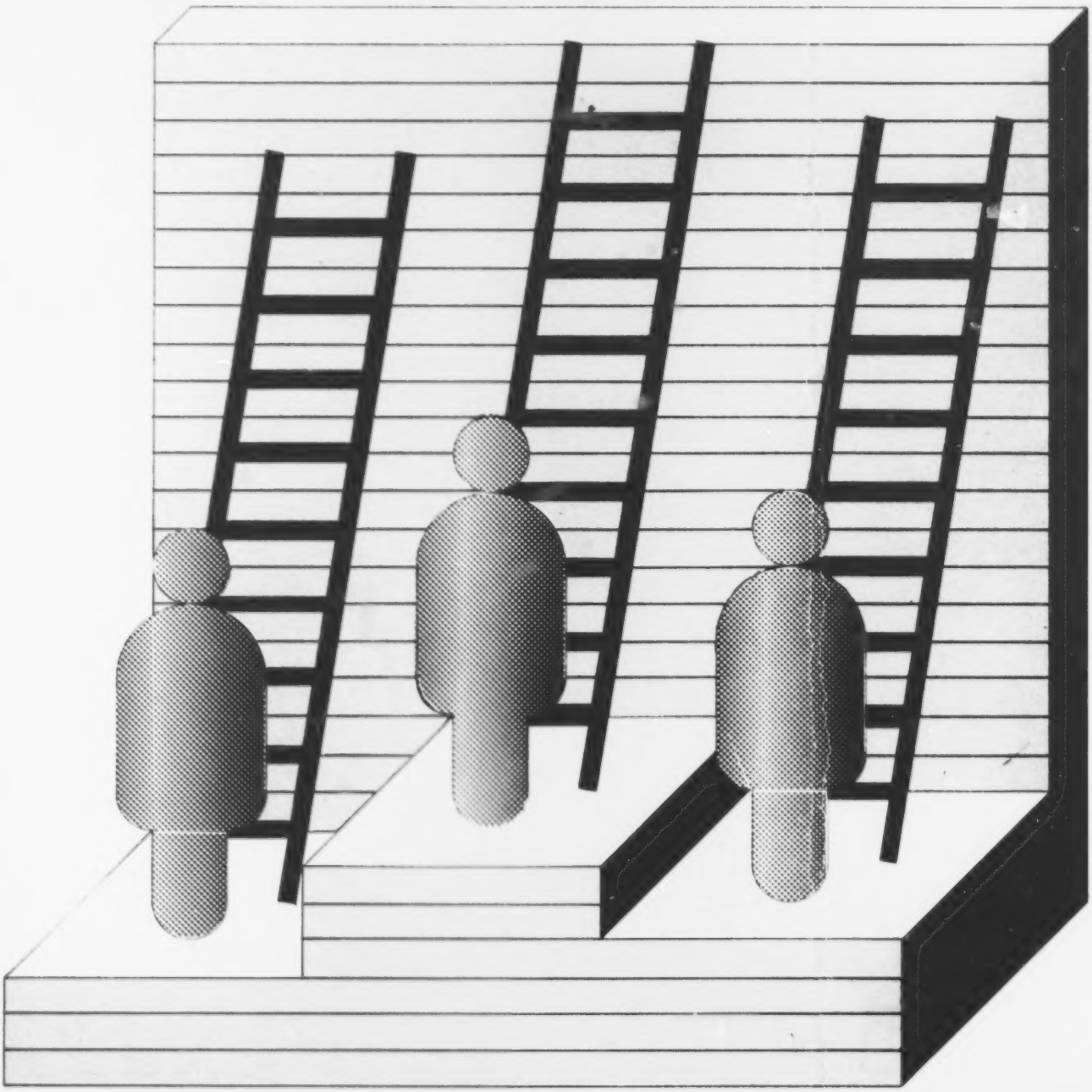

UD026052

Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status, 1984 Survey

U.S. Department of Labor
William E. Brock, Secretary

Bureau of Labor Statistics
Janet L. Norwood, Commissioner
September 1986

Bulletin 2270

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402

Preface

This bulletin contains information on the employment problems faced by American workers in 1984 and the impact of these problems on the economic status of their families and households. The bulletin is based largely on data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey (CPS) which relate to the year 1984. Three employment problems are covered: Unemployment; involuntary part-time employment; and low earnings among year-round full-time workers. Statistics for persons with these problems are linked with data on family and household income. The poverty status is then determined using the Federal Government's official poverty lines. In addition, the analysis is extended to cover trends since 1979 and multiple employment problems of workers during 1984. In the final section, additional data on income and participation in government assistance programs are used to supplement the analysis of employment problems. These data are from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP) conducted by the Bureau of the Census.

This bulletin was prepared in the Office of Employment and Unemployment Statistics, Division of Data Development and Users' Services under the direction of Paul O. Flaim, Chief. Staff members contributing to its preparation were Bernard R. Altschuler, Gloria Peterson Green, Francis W. Horvath, Bruce W. Klein, Robert J. McIntire, and Jeannette S. Montgomery. Joya V. Ashe, Mildred W. Behlin, Lois D. Gatling, and John E. Howe processed the text.

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Linking Employment Problems to Economic Status

Introduction

In 1984, as the economy continued its recovery from the recession years of 1981-82, the total number of persons experiencing some unemployment fell substantially from the level in 1983, dropping by 2.2 million. The number of persons who were involuntarily limited to part-time work for at least part of the year also dropped, by 440,000. By contrast, the number of workers whose reported earnings from year-round full-time work were below the minimum wage equivalent was about unchanged from the level in 1983.

These aggregates relate to individual workers and do not directly address the effect that specific employment problems have on the economic well-being of their families. In order to determine how unemployment and other employment problems affect the economic status of a worker's family, several additional factors need to be considered: The earnings lost by the worker in question, the presence of other earners in the family, the level of their earnings, and the availability of other sources of income.

Over the past two or three decades, the rapid increase in labor force participation of women has made dual-earner families the rule rather than the exception. In such families, the economic setbacks which may be encountered by one member are often cushioned by the earnings of other members. Income transfer programs also shield family income from the full consequences of unemployment and other labor market problems.

There are, however, still many families with only one earner, and in these the effect of any employment problems has a more direct bearing on family income. While the proportion of married-couple families with two earners or more has increased rapidly, there also has been a large increase in the proportion of families maintained by single women, and when employment problems strike these households the economic consequences can be serious. For example, nearly 3 out of 4 black women who maintained families alone and were unemployed for any length of time during 1984 had family income below the poverty level.

Of the 124.1 million persons who were in the labor force at sometime during 1984 (they worked or looked for work), about 21.5 million were unemployed for at least a week during the year. About 14.4 million, though preferring to work full time, had to work part time at least part of the year; and 4.5 million, though working full time year round, reported annual earnings below the minimum wage equivalent of $6,700 (the amount which would have been earned by someone working 2,000 hours—50 weeks at 40 hours per week—at the Federal minimum wage of $3.35 an hour). Because many persons experienced a combination of these three problems over the course of the year (for example, both some unemployment and involuntary part-time employment), the total affected—33.7 million—was significantly less than would have been obtained through the simple aggregation of the persons in each of the three categories.

Of course, the application of different criteria in identifying persons with employment problems and, among these, those who are in poverty, would substantially alter the numbers. For example, if, instead of including all persons with 1 week or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time work, the count was limited to only those whose employment problems lasted a minimum of 5 weeks, the unduplicated count for 1984 would be reduced from 33.7 million to 26.8 million.

Although the data lend themselves to the construction of alternative estimates of the number of persons affected by the three employment problems and of those falling into poverty, they are presented in this bulletin in accordance with the more conventional concepts and definitions used in previous reports of this nature. The concepts and definitions, methods of presentation, and sources of the data used in this bulletin are described below:

Unemployment. Persons with unemployment are those reported as having looked for work while not employed, or as having been on layoff for at least 1 week during the year. The actual time unemployed may vary from a single week to a full year.

Involuntary part-time employment. The persons affected are those who wanted to work full time but who, because of economic conditions, had to work less than 35 hours a week at some time during the year. This may have occurred either because of reductions in hours due to slack work or material shortages, or because a part-time job was all that could be found.

Low annual earnings among full-year workers. Low annual earnings from a full year of work are those falling below $6,700, corresponding to 50 weeks of 40 hours of work at the minimum wage, which was $3.35 in 1984. Full-year workers are those who usually work 35 hours or more per week and who were employed for 50 weeks or more during the year.

Income and poverty. Income levels and poverty status are determined on the basis of total money income, before personal income taxes and payroll deductions, as reported in the March Current Population Survey. The value of noncash income such as food stamps, subsidized housing, and certain fringe benefits is not taken into account in computing total family income. Unlike the minimum wage figure, the poverty lines are adjusted each year to reflect the changes in the Consumer Price Index. Poverty lines are defined for families of various sizes as well as for individuals living alone or with unrelated individuals. For a family of four, the poverty line was $10,609 in 1984; for a single individual under 65, it was $5,400. In this bulletin, the term "family" includes households consisting of individuals living alone or with unrelated persons, so that individual employment problems can be related to poverty.[1]

Source of data. This report is the sixth in an annual series focusing on these problems.[2] It is based primarily on data obtained from the March 1985 supplement to the Current Population Survey (CPS). However, for the first time in the series, some data from the Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), conducted by the Bureau of the Census, are also used, beginning on page 5.

The March supplement to the CPS provides data on the work experience of the entire population of working age (16 years and over) over the course of the previous calendar year—number of weeks worked, weeks spent looking for work, and so forth. Data are also gathered on the annual earnings of workers and on the total income of their families.[3]

The SIPP is a panel survey in which the respondents are interviewed every 4 months over a 2½-year period. The survey's focus is on income and participation in government assistance programs, but information is also obtained on employment status and other characteristics.

The SIPP data are relatively new and subject both to sampling errors and possible bias, the nature and dimensions of which are yet unknown. Although use of these data was recommended by the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics, this initial analysis should be treated as exploratory.

While the labor force activity concepts used in the SIPP are similar to those used in the CPS, the resulting estimates vary significantly in terms of the numbers of persons with employment problems. These differences are due to the widely dissimilar reference periods used in the two surveys and to differences in survey procedures and methodology. Comparisons of SIPP and CPS data and some of the reasons for divergences between them are discussed in appendix C.

Summary of Findings

The recent data on employment problems and their effect on the economic status of families may be summarized as follows:

1. Over 21.5 million persons experienced some unemployment during 1984. The vast majority of these persons worked for some part of the year. Nevertheless, 22 percent lived in families with incomes below the poverty level.

2. Slightly more than 14.4 million persons had to work part time for at least a part of the year either because their hours were reduced or because no full-time work was available to them. About 18 percent were members of families living in poverty.

3. About 4.5 million workers with year-round full-time work had total earnings in 1984 below the minimum-wage equivalent of $6,700. Many of these workers were either self-employed or held jobs exempt from coverage under the minimum wage law. Close to one-third of the 4.5 million lived in families with incomes below the poverty line.

4. A total of 33.7 million persons experienced one or more of the three above-mentioned employment problems, with 6.8 million having encountered two or more—most frequently unemployment and involuntary part-time work—and, on rare occasions, all three.[4] Of

[1] Although recognizing the limitations of the Federal Government measure of poverty, BLS chose it because of its convenience. For information on this measure of poverty, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1984 (Advance Data From the March 1985 Current Population Survey)* Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 149 (Bureau of the Census, August 1985).

[2] Data for 1983 were published in BLS Bulletin 2222 of the same title (1985). That report contains a complete listing of all previous BLS bulletins on the subject.

[3] More detailed information on earnings, part-time work, and unemployment is presented in the Current Population Reports, Series P-60, of the Bureau of the Census. In addition, work experience data have been reported by BLS in Special Labor Force Reports. Over 50 extensive tables are compiled each year, most of which are unpublished but available by request.

[4] It may not seem possible that a person could encounter three employment problems during the same year—that is, be unemployed for a period, work part time for economic reasons for another period, and also fall in the category of year-round full-time workers with low earnings. Yet it is possible. Year-round employment is defined as 50 weeks or more of employment in a given year, a definition which allows for 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment. Year-round full-time employment is defined as 50 weeks or more of employment which is usually full time, but which may include some weeks of part-time work, as well as a very brief period of unemployment. Depending on the type of job, this pattern of employment could also conceivably produce less than the $6,700 minimum-wage equivalent in terms of annual earnings, leaving the worker in question with all three employment problems.

the 33.7 million, 7.1 million were members of families whose total income for 1984 fell below the federally designated poverty thresholds.

5. In 1983, the total number of persons with employment problems had been 15.8 million, 3.2 million below the level for 1982. The decline continued in 1984, with the total falling another 2.1 million. Persons with either unemployment or involuntary part-time work in 1984 were less likely to live in poverty than similarly situated persons in 1983. However, the poverty incidence rose slightly among persons who were low earners.

6. According to the survey of Income and Program Participation, a total of 25.8 million persons experienced employment problems in an average 4-month span over the first half of 1984. Over 40 percent of these persons received cash and in-kind government benefits. The most often cited forms of payments were food stamps and unemployment compensation.

Data from the Current Population Survey

Employment problems and family income in 1984

Unemployment and poverty. The 21.5 million persons 16 years and older who were unemployed at some time during 1984 (on the basis of data from the March 1985 CPS) represented 17.4 percent of all individuals with some labor force activity over the course of the year (124.1 million). This 17.4 percent, referred to as "the incidence of unemployment" during the year, should not be confused with the annual averge unemployment rate; in fact, the annual incidence was more than double the annual average unemployment rate of 7.5 percent. This large difference reflects the high turnover among persons experiencing unemployment. Since the persons making up the universe of the unemployed are continually changing, their count over an entire year is always much larger than for any month or the annual average of the monthly levels.

The majority of persons with some unemployment in 1984 were in the labor force for the entire year. The incidence of unemployment among full-year labor force participants was 17 percent for men and 13 percent for women. Students and other work force entrants and reentrants, who are in the labor force only part of the year, had a much higher incidence of unemployment. About one-fourth of the persons under age 25, many of whom were entering or reentering the labor force, encountered some unemployment during 1984 (table 1). Persons 25 to 54, who make up the majority of the labor force, had an unemployment incidence of 16 percent, while older workers, 55 and over, who often retire rather than continue to seek employment, had by far the lowest incidence of unemployment—below 10 percent.

Almost 1 out of 3 persons with some unemployment during the year was classified—within a family context—as "other" members. They were generally the young sons and daughters in married-couple families or families maintained alone (no spouse present) by women or men (table 2). These young people had the highest incidence of unemployment. For women and men who maintained their own families, the likelihood of encountering some unemployment was also relatively high—about 20 percent. At about 13 percent, husbands and wives experienced the lowest incidence of unemployment of any family classification.

Of the persons unemployed at some time in 1984, about one-fourth or 5.3 million were unemployed for a total of less than 5 weeks during the year. The impact of unemployment on these workers was probably not very severe, particularly if there were other earners in their families. Only 15 percent of persons with short spells of unemployment lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table B-1).

Just under one-half of all workers with unemployment in 1984 were members of families in which annual income exceeded $20,000 (table B-1). At the same time, 22 percent lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 3). Of course, the longer the duration of unemployment, the greater the reduction in income and the probability of falling into poverty. For example, among those unemployed for more than half the year, over one-third reported family income below the poverty line.

Often when a family member encounters unemployment, other family members continue or begin working to sustain the flow of family income. For example, in 1984, the median income in married-couple families was about $20,300 when the husband encountered some unemployment; it was $24,800 when the wife had some unemployment; and it was $36,100 when some "other" family member had a period of joblessness (table 4). Families with the advantage of multiple workers typically had a relatively low incidence of poverty. This is partly because the parents in a family containing a son or daughter of working age tend to be somewhat older and well established in their jobs and careers. In contrast, women maintaining their own families are less likely to have other working family members, and their unemployment is often accompanied by income below the poverty line. Thus the median income for families maintained by women who were unemployed during 1984 was about 60 percent lower than that for the families of women who had no unemployment during the year.

Although unemployment may not, by itself, result in a family's income falling below the poverty level, it may still cause a considerable reduction in the standard of living. As indicated in table 4, the median family income of persons with some unemployment in 1984 was nearly 40 percent lower than it was for those without any unemployment. Of course, the 40-percent gap cannot be

attributed entirely to unemployment. It also reflects the fact that persons who experience unemployment tend to be in lower paying jobs and that this may also be true for other workers in their families.

The disparity in family income between those with and without unemployment was particularly large for blacks: Median family income of blacks with unemployment was 47 percent lower than for those with no unemployment. For whites and Hispanics with unemployment, median family income was about 38 percent lower than for those with no unemployment.

Involuntary part-time employment and poverty. Some 43.9 million persons worked part time for at least 1 week during 1984. While this total was slightly higher than the figure for 1983, the number of persons working part time *involuntarily* fell from 14.9 to 14.4 million over the year. Over three-fifths of those who worked part time involuntarily cited slack work or material shortages as the reason for their short hours; the rest reported that they could not find full-time work (table 5).

Among men, almost 70 percent of those with some involuntary part-time work during 1984 had been on short schedules because of slack work or material shortages. By comparison, women with involuntary part-time work were more equally divided between those whose hours had been cut back at least temporarily and those who had worked part time after being unable to find full-time work. A substantially larger proportion of men than women reporting part-time work attributed it to economic factors beyond their control.

Just under one-half of all blacks and Hispanics who worked part time in 1984 did so involuntarily, compared with about one-third of white workers. Again, in each group, a larger proportion of men than women had been constrained to work part time against their preferences.

If husbands worked part time, about one-half of them did so involuntarily, as did about one-half of men and women who maintained their own families. On the other hand, only about one-fourth of the wives who worked part time in 1984 had done so involuntarily (table 6).

The duration of involuntary part-time work during 1984 was much shorter for those who reported "slack work" than for persons citing that they could not find a full-time job. Only 26 percent of those working part time because of reduced workweeks did so for 15 weeks or more, compared with 56 percent of those who reported they could only find part-time work (table 7).

The poverty rate among persons with some involuntary part-time work in 1984 was 18 percent, compared with 9 percent for those working part time by choice (table 8). Among the persons with involuntary part-time work, those who could not find a full-time job had about double the incidence of poverty than those affected by slack work (25 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

About 1 in 3 blacks and 1 in 4 Hispanics who worked part time involuntarily in 1984 lived in a poor family, in contrast to about 1 in 7 for whites. The incidence of poverty was over 60 percent for black women who maintained families alone and had some involuntary part-time work.

Low earnings and poverty. Of all full-year full-time workers, 4.5 million, or 6 percent, reported earnings of less than $6,700 in 1984.

Although the majority of these low earners were wage and salary workers, a substantial number were self-employed in family-operated enterprises such as farms or small businesses. Many of these workers, therefore, were exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Also, since full-year status is defined as employment of 50 weeks or more, and full-time status is based on "usual hours" of work, earnings of some persons could fall below $6,700 merely because of "unusual" weeks of part-time hours or a week or two of unemployment. In fact, 675,000 persons classified as low earners with year-round work did report some brief spells of unemployment or part-time work during the year.

Of the 4.5 million low earners, almost 9 in 10 (3.9 million) were white, divided almost equally between men and women (table 9). There were 450,000 blacks and 348,000 Hispanics with reported earnings of less than $6,700, despite year-round full-time work. About 6 to 7 percent of both white and black year-round full-time workers were low earners. For Hispanics, the proportion of year-round full-time workers with less than minimum wage earnings was 8 percent.

Low earnings from a full year's work were most often reported for teenagers and workers 65 years and over (table 10). About one-third of men and women 16 to 19 years old and about one-fifth of men and women 65 and over with year-round full-time work were reported as earning less than $6,700 in 1984. Overall, the incidence of low earnings among full-year workers was much higher for women than for men, 8 percent compared to 5 percent. The highest incidence was among Hispanic women (11.2 percent), and the lowest was among white men (5.3 percent).

Table 11 shows the incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers by marital and family status. Young persons, generally classified as "others" in a family context, had a high incidence of low earnings, about 9 to 16 percent, depending on the type of family in which they lived. Only 4 percent of husbands fell in the low-earnings category, while 9 percent of wives fell below the minimum.

Nearly 1 in 3 of the 4.5 million workers with low earnings from year-round full-time work lived in families with total income below their specific poverty line (table 12). As in past years, the poverty incidence associated with low earnings was higher than that associated with either unemployment or involuntary part-time work.

Trends since 1979

Unemployment. Of the three labor market problems, unemployment, which is very cylically sensitive, has been most volatile since 1979, the year marking the introduction of this report. The total number of persons with some unemployment climbed to 26.5 million in 1982, before falling in both 1983 and 1984, reaching a level of 21.5 million. This drop occurred among men and women, blacks and whites, and Hispanics, and, as seen in table 14, was spread across all types of families.

Involuntary part-time employment. The number of workers with some involuntary part-time employment dropped by 440,000 in 1984, down to 14.4 million. The decline in this number, which had exceeded 16 million in 1982, reflected the continuing economic recovery and was widespread across most of the various labor force groups (table 15).

Low earnings. In 1984, the number of year-round full-time workers with earnings below $6,700 was about unchanged from the level in 1983 (table 16). However, it is important to note that the standard used to classify low earners, namely, the Federal minimum wage, has remained at the same level since 1981.[5] In the meantime, the poverty threshhold has been gradually increased. This explains in part the steady increase in the proportion of low earners whose total family income for the year falls below the poverty line. This proportion increased from 22.4 percent in 1979 to 31.2 percent in 1984.

The poverty rate for black year-round full-time workers with low earnings rose by 4.5 percentage points to 37.2 percent in 1984. In contrast, the incidence of poverty among whites and Hispanics was little changed between 1983 and 1984.

Multiple employment problems

When the number of persons experiencing either unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings in 1984 is added up, the total comes to more than 40.6 million persons. However, this figure overestimates the total number of separate individuals having employment problems over the year, because many persons encountered more than one of these labor market difficulties in the same year. About 6.8 million individuals experienced a combination of these problems; thus, the unduplicated count of persons with one or more of these difficulties was about 33.7 million in 1984. This figure was about 2.1 million lower than the comparable total for 1983.

Of the 6.8 million persons with more than one employment problem in 1984, the most common combination of difficulties was unemployment and involuntary part-time work. More than 6 million persons experienced these difficulties, and close to one-fourth of such persons were in families below the poverty level. It should be emphasized that among the 33.7 million persons with employment problems as defined here, many had only short spells of 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work. Not surprisingly, the total number of persons with these problems decreases when more restrictive definitions are used. If only those with a minimum of 5 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work are counted, the total would be lowered to 26.8 million for 1984 (table 18). If the definition is restricted to 15 weeks or more, the number is reduced by almost another 8.5 million, as shown in table 19. At the same time, the application of these more restrictive definitions affects the incidence of poverty by only a small amount. For example, for those with labor market problems for 5 weeks or more, the incidence of poverty was 23.1 percent, versus 21.0 percent for those having employment problems of 1 week or more.

Data from the Survey of income and Program Participation

Source of data

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a relatively new longitudinal survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, provides additional insights into the economic situation of persons with employment problems, as it yields very detailed data on income and on participation in government assistance programs.[6] Particularly useful is the emphasis placed in SIPP on the collection of data on both cash and in-kind government benefits and assistance payments, which many of the persons with employment problems may receive. Also, SIPP's 4-month reference period is a useful intermediate interval between the focus of the monthly CPS and the annual March supplement to the CPS.

[5]The low-earnings line was set at $5,800 in 1979 (2,000 hours x $2.90), $6,200 in 1980 (2,000 hours x $3.10), and $6,700 in 1981-84 (2,000 hours x $3.35). These hourly wage rates represent the Federal minimum wage rate in these years.

[6]For more information, see D. Nelson, D. B. McMillen, and D. Kasprzyk, "An Overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Update 1," SIPP Working Paper Series No. 8401 (Bureau of the Census, 1985).

The SIPP data in this bulletin are from the third wave of the 1984 SIPP panel.[7] In this wave, households were interviewed about their labor force situation and income received during overlapping 4-month periods between January and July 1984. The specific interview periods for the four rotation groups that made up the sample were January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July. The data presented are the averages for the sum of the four rotation groups, and are thus fairly representative of the situation in the first half of 1984.

Given the relatively new and complex nature of the SIPP data, the analysis presented in this report should be viewed as exploratory. Future SIPP data files will allow the examination of more than 4 months of data for each of the rotation groups, since the households in the sample are interviewed at 4-month intervals for 2½ years. The linkage of the 4-month files will provide the potential for tracking those who receive assistance payments and for assessing the relationship between changes in employment status and qualifying for assistance.

Employment problems during January-July 1984

On the basis of SIPP data, 15.6 million persons experienced periods of unemployment lasting 1 week or more during an average 4-month period between January and July 1984. In addition, 6.5 million persons spent a week or more working part time involuntarily, and 5.6 million persons reported working full time at an average below the Federal minimum. Altogether, there were 25.8 million persons who experienced one of these problems or a combintion of them for the 4-month periods. An additional 2.2 million reported some periods of inactivity which they attributed to discouragement over job prospects. These estimates are compared to the CPS estimates in appendix C.

Cumulative duration of unemployment and involuntary part-time work. The severity of employment problems depends largely on how long they persist, or how frequently they occur, particularly when they involve unemployment and involuntary part-time work. While many of these problems may have begun or ended outside the 4-month period studied, the cumulative duration within the 4-month period was 10 weeks both for unemployment and involuntary part-time work. The distribution by cumulative duration shows that among those who had some unemployment, 29 percent had 4 weeks or less, while among those who worked part time involuntarily, 28 percent did so for 4 weeks or less. In many cases, such short spells of unemployment and periods of involuntary part-time work would not cause much of an impact on family income. On the other hand, about 35 percent of those reporting some unemployment and 42 percent of those with some involuntary part-time work reported that their condition lasted the entire 4-month period covered in the SIPP interview (table 20).

Family relationship, employment problems, and discouragement. Of all the persons with employment problems, as indicated by the SIPP data, husbands in married-couple families accounted for 22 percent and wives for a slightly smaller proportion (19.5 percent). Women who maintained their own families (no spouse present) accounted for another 8 percent. Together, these three groups accounted for about one-half of all persons with employment problems (table 21). The remainder consisted almost entirely of young men and women (classified as "other" family members) and persons living outside the family nucleus. These latter groups had the highest incidence of employment problems. For example, almost half (47 percent) of the "other" members in families maintained by women reported some employment problems, as did one-third of those in married-couple families (table 21).

Among the persons who had a period of inactivity—that is a period in which they neither worked nor looked for work—and who attributed such inactivity to discouragement over job prospects, a large proportion (22 percent) were wives. Another relatively large proportion (26 percent) were family members other than either the husband or wife. Husbands, who are not likely to leave the labor force regardless of the conditions of the job market, accounted for only 8 percent of the persons reporting periods of inactivity associated with discouragement (table 22).

Effects of employment problems by family size. The income, consumption, and other requirements of a family are related to its size. Because large families have greater needs, employment problems may cause them greater difficulty. For these reasons, employment problems are examined in terms of family size. Almost one-third (32 percent) of persons with labor force activity in families having six members or more experienced employment problems during the 4-month periods studied. On the other hand, about 20 to 23 percent of persons who lived in families having two to five members experienced employment problems. Among the latter families, the prevalence of employment problems bore little relation to family size (table 21).

Receipt of cash and in-kind benefits by persons with employment problems. Government benefits lessen the burden caused by loss of earnings. Of the 25.8 million

[7] A wave in the SIPP is, in general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample. A panel is a longitudinal sample which is composed of four rotation groups.

persons with employment problems, 10.9 million (42 percent) reported receiving some type of cash or in-kind benefits, and very often both types (table 23). Understandably, the most commonly reported type of cash benefits for these persons was unemployment compensation. Food stamps—a major assistance program—were the second most commonly reported in-kind aid. A significant proportion of those with employment problems lived in households where children received free or reduced-price school lunches.

Persons with employment problems accounted for about one-fifth of all the recipients of government benefits. But among the participants in some specific programs, the proportion with such problems was much higher—one-third (36 percent) among the recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and nearly one-half (44 percent) among the recipients of general assistance (State welfare for the needy not covered under other programs). Among the recipients of food stamps, one-third reported employment problems, as did one-fifth of those receiving a housing subsidy.

The highest average monthly cash benefits ($386) for persons with employment problems came from Social Security. The lowest average amount ($207) came from general assistance. The average monthly amount for State unemployment compensation recipients ($376) was high relative to the income from other programs (table 24).

Although one-third of the persons with labor force activity in families of six members or more had employment problems, only 16 percent of these persons received government benefits (table 25). Among the persons with employment problems who lived in families with two to five members, the proportion receiving government benefits varied from 12 to 21 percent; the smaller the family the larger the proportion receiving benefits.

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All persons 16 and over									
Total	124,117	21,535	17.4	14,236	15.2	3,642	26.3	3,656	21.9
Age:									
16 to 19	9,373	2,539	27.1	986	32.1	603	36.4	950	20.4
20 to 24	17,376	4,837	27.8	2,917	26.3	1,016	37.4	904	25.3
25 to 54	79,777	12,532	15.7	9,128	13.8	1,823	24.7	1,581	26.1
55 to 64	13,470	1,421	10.5	1,093	10.0	175	12.7	154	12.7
65 and over	4,121	206	5.0	112	5.1	25	3.5	68	5.7
Men	67,234	12,174	18.1	9,240	16.6	1,668	30.9	1,266	20.4
Age:									
16 to 19	4,855	1,358	28.0	611	35.6	275	34.6	471	20.1
20 to 24	8,912	2,731	30.6	1,891	30.5	498	41.7	342	22.5
25 to 54	43,287	7,096	16.4	5,979	15.0	785	32.7	331	28.8
55 to 64	7,734	861	11.1	698	10.5	95	15.7	69	13.6
65 and over	2,446	128	5.2	60	4.4	15	3.7	53	7.7
Women	56,883	9,361	16.5	4,996	13.2	1,974	23.3	2,390	22.8
Age:									
16 to 19	4,518	1,181	26.1	375	27.7	328	38.1	478	20.8
20 to 24	8,464	2,106	24.9	1,027	21.0	517	34.0	562	27.4
25 to 54	36,490	5,436	14.9	3,148	11.8	1,038	20.9	1,249	25.5
55 to 64	5,736	560	9.8	394	9.3	80	10.4	85	12.0
65 and over	1,675	78	4.7	52	6.2	11	3.3	15	3.0
White									
Total	107,749	17,461	16.2	11,766	14.5	3,009	25.0	2,686	18.7
Age:									
16 to 19	8,187	2,089	25.5	850	31.0	517	35.3	722	18.2
20 to 24	14,936	3,860	25.8	2,352	24.6	854	36.2	654	21.8
25 to 54	68,895	10,135	14.7	7,530	13.1	1,467	23.1	1,138	21.9
55 to 64	12,031	1,199	10.0	935	9.6	149	12.2	114	10.6
65 and over	3,699	179	4.8	98	5.0	22	3.4	58	5.3
Men	59,144	10,008	16.9	7,677	15.6	1,392	29.8	939	17.5
Age:									
16 to 19	4,230	1,102	26.1	527	34.4	229	32.7	347	17.3
20 to 24	7,710	2,219	28.8	1,540	28.9	424	40.3	256	19.4
25 to 54	37,959	5,853	15.4	4,971	14.2	642	31.8	240	25.0
55 to 64	7,023	724	10.3	589	9.8	84	15.3	50	11.5
65 and over	2,222	110	4.9	51	4.1	13	3.6	46	7.2
Women	48,605	7,454	15.3	4,089	12.7	1,618	22.0	1,747	19.4
Age:									
16 to 19	3,957	987	24.9	324	26.7	289	37.7	375	19.0
20 to 24	7,226	1,640	22.7	812	19.2	430	32.9	398	23.7
25 to 54	30,936	4,282	13.8	2,559	11.4	825	19.1	898	21.2
55 to 64	5,008	475	9.5	346	9.4	65	9.7	64	10.0
65 and over	1,478	69	4.7	48	6.6	9	3.2	12	2.6

See footnotes at end of table

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black									
Total	12,994	3,473	26.7	2,112	21.8	539	37.2	823	43.9
Age:									
16 to 19	975	399	40.9	125	47.7	78	49.7	196	35.2
20 to 24	1,991	864	43.4	509	40.9	143	48.1	212	47.1
25 to 54	8,533	1,997	23.4	1,336	18.9	289	36.3	372	54.8
55 to 64	1,143	190	16.6	130	14.4	26	19.5	34	31.1
65 and over	353	24	6.7	12	6.0	3	(1)	8	10.1
Men	6,297	1,847	29.3	1,334	26.4	241	41.8	272	41.1
Age:									
16 to 19	519	234	45.2	80	51.6	43	56.8	112	38.7
20 to 24	959	452	47.1	319	45.1	67	56.2	66	49.4
25 to 54	4,089	1,027	25.1	835	23.0	119	40.0	73	47.8
55 to 64	556	119	21.4	92	20.1	10	(1)	17	(1)
65 and over	175	15	8.4	8	7.9	2	(1)	5	(1)
Women	6,697	1,626	24.3	778	16.9	298	34.2	550	45.4
Age:									
16 to 19	456	164	36.0	45	42.0	35	43.0	84	31.5
20 to 24	1,032	412	39.9	190	35.4	76	42.6	146	46.1
25 to 54	4,444	970	21.8	500	14.6	170	34.0	300	56.9
55 to 64	586	70	12.0	38	8.6	15	17.8	17	(1)
65 and over	178	9	5.1	5	4.2	1	(1)	3	(1)
Hispanic origin									
Total	7,795	1,778	22.8	1,193	20.4	303	34.0	282	26.8
Age:									
16 to 19	637	217	34.1	85	38.4	42	38.1	90	29.5
20 to 24	1,363	386	28.3	240	25.8	85	40.4	61	27.2
25 to 54	5,104	1,080	21.2	800	19.2	161	32.5	120	26.9
55 to 64	573	90	15.7	67	14.4	15	(1)	8	(1)
65 and over	117	5	4.4	2	(1)	-	-	3	(1)
Men	4,567	1,144	25.0	849	22.8	167	42.0	128	29.0
Age:									
16 to 19	353	130	36.8	57	41.8	19	(1)	54	33.5
20 to 24	825	272	33.0	196	31.8	56	51.4	21	20.6
25 to 54	2,978	685	23.0	554	21.0	83	41.1	47	35.0
55 to 64	336	53	15.6	41	14.0	10	(1)	2	(1)
65 and over	74	4	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	3	(1)
Women	3,228	634	19.7	344	16.2	136	27.6	154	25.2
Age:									
16 to 19	283	87	30.7	28	32.9	23	(1)	36	24.9
20 to 24	538	113	21.1	44	14.1	29	26.6	40	32.7
25 to 54	2,126	396	18.6	245	16.1	78	26.7	73	23.3
55 to 64	238	38	15.8	26	15.2	6	(1)	6	(1)
65 and over	43	1	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	-	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 2. Persons with unemployment and median weeks of unemployment by family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience (thousands)	Persons with unemployment		Median weeks unemployed
		Number (thousands)	Percent	
All persons 16 and over				
Total	124,117	21,535	17.4	13
Husbands	40,532	5,231	12.9	13
Wives	30,724	4,145	13.5	11
Others in married-couple families	16,098	4,000	24.8	13
Women who maintain families	6,687	1,439	21.5	13
Others in families maintained by women	6,454	2,029	31.4	19
Men who maintain families	1,767	342	19.4	18
Others in families maintained by men	1,624	504	31.1	14
All other men[1]	11,027	2,411	21.9	14
All other women[1]	9,205	1,431	15.5	12
White				
Total	107,749	17,461	16.2	13
Husbands	36,807	4,630	12.6	13
Wives	27,469	3,643	13.3	10
Others in married-couple families	14,160	3,347	23.6	12
Women who maintain families	4,683	861	18.4	12
Others in families maintained by women	4,528	1,212	26.8	14
Men who maintain families	1,469	260	17.7	16
Others in families maintained by men	1,266	366	28.9	13
All other men[1]	9,383	1,955	20.8	13
All other women[1]	7,985	1,188	14.9	11
Black				
Total	12,994	3,473	26.7	20
Husbands	2,693	465	17.3	17
Wives	2,345	377	16.1	13
Others in married-couple families	1,438	534	37.2	22
Women who maintain families	1,864	545	29.2	16
Others in families maintained by women	1,768	770	43.6	26
Men who maintain families	246	69	28.1	(2)
Others in families maintained by men	293	117	39.9	22
All other men[1]	1,348	399	29.6	23
All other women[1]	999	195	19.6	13
Hispanic origin				
Total	7,795	1,778	22.8	14
Husbands	2,454	519	21.1	14
Wives	1,719	301	17.5	14
Others in married-couple families	1,126	309	27.4	15
Women who maintain families	464	105	22.5	12
Others in families maintained by women	492	123	24.9	12
Men who maintain families	182	41	22.8	(2)
Others in families maintained by men	225	93	41.1	20
All other men[1]	758	216	28.8	18
All other women[1]	374	70	18.6	(2)

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

the 33.7 million, 7.1 million were members of families whose total income for 1984 fell below the federally designated poverty thresholds.

5. In 1983, the total number of persons with employment problems had been 15.8 million, 3.2 million below the level for 1982. The decline continued in 1984, with the total falling another 2.1 million. Persons with either unemployment or involuntary part-time work in 1984 were less likely to live in poverty than similarly situated persons in 1983. However, the poverty incidence rose slightly among persons who were low earners.

6. According to the survey of Income and Program Participation, a total of 25.8 million persons experienced employment problems in an average 4-month span over the first half of 1984. Over 40 percent of these persons received cash and in-kind government benefits. The most often cited forms of payments were food stamps and unemployment compensation.

Data from the Current Population Survey

Employment problems and family income in 1984

Unemployment and poverty. The 21.5 million persons 16 years and older who were unemployed at some time during 1984 (on the basis of data from the March 1985 CPS) represented 17.4 percent of all individuals with some labor force activity over the course of the year (124.1 million). This 17.4 percent, referred to as "the incidence of unemployment" during the year, should not be confused with the annual averge unemployment rate; in fact, the annual incidence was more than double the annual average unemployment rate of 7.5 percent. This large difference reflects the high turnover among persons experiencing unemployment. Since the persons making up the universe of the unemployed are continually changing, their count over an entire year is always much larger than for any month or the annual average of the monthly levels.

The majority of persons with some unemployment in 1984 were in the labor force for the entire year. The incidence of unemployment among full-year labor force participants was 17 percent for men and 13 percent for women. Students and other work force entrants and reentrants, who are in the labor force only part of the year, had a much higher incidence of unemployment. About one-fourth of the persons under age 25, many of whom were entering or reentering the labor force, encountered some unemployment during 1984 (table 1). Persons 25 to 54, who make up the majority of the labor force, had an unemployment incidence of 16 percent, while older workers, 55 and over, who often retire rather than continue to seek employment, had by far the lowest incidence of unemployment—below 10 percent.

Almost 1 out of 3 persons with some unemployment during the year was classified—within a family context—as "other" members. They were generally the young sons and daughters in married-couple families or families maintained alone (no spouse present) by women or men (table 2). These young people had the highest incidence of unemployment. For women and men who maintained their own families, the likelihood of encountering some unemployment was also relatively high—about 20 percent. At about 13 percent, husbands and wives experienced the lowest incidence of unemployment of any family classification.

Of the persons unemployed at some time in 1984, about one-fourth or 5.3 million were unemployed for a total of less than 5 weeks during the year. The impact of unemployment on these workers was probably not very severe, particularly if there were other earners in their families. Only 15 percent of persons with short spells of unemployment lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table B-1).

Just under one-half of all workers with unemployment in 1984 were members of families in which annual income exceeded $20,000 (table B-1). At the same time, 22 percent lived in families with incomes below the poverty level (table 3). Of course, the longer the duration of unemployment, the greater the reduction in income and the probability of falling into poverty. For example, among those unemployed for more than half the year, over one-third reported family income below the poverty line.

Often when a family member encounters unemployment, other family members continue or begin working to sustain the flow of family income. For example, in 1984, the median income in married-couple families was about $20,300 when the husband encountered some unemployment; it was $24,800 when the wife had some unemployment; and it was $36,100 when some "other" family member had a period of joblessness (table 4). Families with the advantage of multiple workers typically had a relatively low incidence of poverty. This is partly because the parents in a family containing a son or daughter of working age tend to be somewhat older and well established in their jobs and careers. In contrast, women maintaining their own families are less likely to have other working family members, and their unemployment is often accompanied by income below the poverty line. Thus the median income for families maintained by women who were unemployed during 1984 was about 60 percent lower than that for the families of women who had no unemployment during the year.

Although unemployment may not, by itself, result in a family's income falling below the poverty level, it may still cause a considerable reduction in the standard of living. As indicated in table 4, the median family income of persons with some unemployment in 1984 was nearly 40 percent lower than it was for those without any unemployment. Of course, the 40-percent gap cannot be

attributed entirely to unemployment. It also reflects the fact that persons who experience unemployment tend to be in lower paying jobs and that this may also be true for other workers in their families.

The disparity in family income between those with and without unemployment was particularly large for blacks: Median family income of blacks with unemployment was 47 percent lower than for those with no unemployment. For whites and Hispanics with unemployment, median family income was about 38 percent lower than for those with no unemployment.

Involuntary part-time employment and poverty. Some 43.9 million persons worked part time for at least 1 week during 1984. While this total was slightly higher than the figure for 1983, the number of persons working part time *involuntarily* fell from 14.9 to 14.4 million over the year. Over three-fifths of those who worked part time involuntarily cited slack work or material shortages as the reason for their short hours; the rest reported that they could not find full-time work (table 5).

Among men, almost 70 percent of those with some involuntary part-time work during 1984 had been on short schedules because of slack work or material shortages. By comparison, women with involuntary part-time work were more equally divided between those whose hours had been cut back at least temporarily and those who had worked part time after being unable to find full-time work. A substantially larger proportion of men than women reporting part-time work attributed it to economic factors beyond their control.

Just under one-half of all blacks and Hispanics who worked part time in 1984 did so involuntarily, compared with about one-third of white workers. Again, in each group, a larger proportion of men than women had been constrained to work part time against their preferences.

If husbands worked part time, about one-half of them did so involuntarily, as did about one-half of men and women who maintained their own families. On the other hand, only about one-fourth of the wives who worked part time in 1984 had done so involuntarily (table 6).

The duration of involuntary part-time work during 1984 was much shorter for those who reported "slack work" than for persons citing that they could not find a full-time job. Only 26 percent of those working part time because of reduced workweeks did so for 15 weeks or more, compared with 56 percent of those who reported they could only find part-time work (table 7).

The poverty rate among persons with some involuntary part-time work in 1984 was 18 percent, compared with 9 percent for those working part time by choice (table 8). Among the persons with involuntary part-time work, those who could not find a full-time job had about double the incidence of poverty than those affected by slack work (25 percent and 13 percent, respectively).

About 1 in 3 blacks and 1 in 4 Hispanics who worked part time involuntarily in 1984 lived in a poor family, in contrast to about 1 in 7 for whites. The incidence of poverty was over 60 percent for black women who maintained families alone and had some involuntary part-time work.

Low earnings and poverty. Of all full-year full-time workers, 4.5 million, or 6 percent, reported earnings of less than $6,700 in 1984.

Although the majority of these low earners were wage and salary workers, a substantial number were self-employed in family-operated enterprises such as farms or small businesses. Many of these workers, therefore, were exempt from the minimum wage provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act. Also, since full-year status is defined as employment of 50 weeks or more, and full-time status is based on "usual hours" of work, earnings of some persons could fall below $6,700 merely because of "unusual" weeks of part-time hours or a week or two of unemployment. In fact, 675,000 persons classified as low earners with year-round work did report some brief spells of unemployment or part-time work during the year.

Of the 4.5 million low earners, almost 9 in 10 (3.9 million) were white, divided almost equally between men and women (table 9). There were 450,000 blacks and 348,000 Hispanics with reported earnings of less than $6,700, despite year-round full-time work. About 6 to 7 percent of both white and black year-round full-time workers were low earners. For Hispanics, the proportion of year-round full-time workers with less than minimum wage earnings was 8 percent.

Low earnings from a full year's work were most often reported for teenagers and workers 65 years and over (table 10). About one-third of men and women 16 to 19 years old and about one-fifth of men and women 65 and over with year-round full-time work were reported as earning less than $6,700 in 1984. Overall, the incidence of low earnings among full-year workers was much higher for women than for men, 8 percent compared to 5 percent. The highest incidence was among Hispanic women (11.2 percent), and the lowest was among white men (5.3 percent).

Table 11 shows the incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers by marital and family status. Young persons, generally classified as "others" in a family context, had a high incidence of low earnings, about 9 to 16 percent, depending on the type of family in which they lived. Only 4 percent of husbands fell in the low-earnings category, while 9 percent of wives fell below the minimum.

Nearly 1 in 3 of the 4.5 million workers with low earnings from year-round full-time work lived in families with total income below their specific poverty line (table 12). As in past years, the poverty incidence associated with low earnings was higher than that associated with either unemployment or involuntary part-time work.

Trends since 1979

Unemployment. Of the three labor market problems, unemployment, which is very cylically sensitive, has been most volatile since 1979, the year marking the introduction of this report. The total number of persons with some unemployment climbed to 26.5 million in 1982, before falling in both 1983 and 1984, reaching a level of 21.5 million. This drop occurred among men and women, blacks and whites, and Hispanics, and, as seen in table 14, was spread across all types of families.

Involuntary part-time employment. The number of workers with some involuntary part-time employment dropped by 440,000 in 1984, down to 14.4 million. The decline in this number, which had exceeded 16 million in 1982, reflected the continuing economic recovery and was widespread across most of the various labor force groups (table 15).

Low earnings. In 1984, the number of year-round full-time workers with earnings below $6,700 was about unchanged from the level in 1983 (table 16). However, it is important to note that the standard used to classify low earners, namely, the Federal minimum wage, has remained at the same level since 1981.[5] In the meantime, the poverty threshhold has been gradually increased. This explains in part the steady increase in the proportion of low earners whose total family income for the year falls below the poverty line. This proportion increased from 22.4 percent in 1979 to 31.2 percent in 1984.

The poverty rate for black year-round full-time workers with low earnings rose by 4.5 percentage points to 37.2 percent in 1984. In contrast, the incidence of poverty among whites and Hispanics was little changed between 1983 and 1984.

Multiple employment problems

When the number of persons experiencing either unemployment, involuntary part-time employment, or low earnings in 1984 is added up, the total comes to more than 40.6 million persons. However, this figure overestimates the total number of separate individuals having employment problems over the year, because many persons encountered more than one of these labor market difficulties in the same year. About 6.8 million individuals experienced a combination of these problems; thus, the unduplicated count of persons with one or more of these difficulties was about 33.7 million in 1984. This figure was about 2.1 million lower than the comparable total for 1983.

Of the 6.8 million persons with more than one employment problem in 1984, the most common combination of difficulties was unemployment and involuntary part-time work. More than 6 million persons experienced these difficulties, and close to one-fourth of such persons were in families below the poverty level. It should be emphasized that among the 33.7 million persons with employment problems as defined here, many had only short spells of 1 or 2 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work. Not surprisingly, the total number of persons with these problems decreases when more restrictive definitions are used. If only those with a minimum of 5 weeks of unemployment or involuntary part-time work are counted, the total would be lowered to 26.8 million for 1984 (table 18). If the definition is restricted to 15 weeks or more, the number is reduced by almost another 8.5 million, as shown in table 19. At the same time, the application of these more restrictive definitions affects the incidence of poverty by only a small amount. For example, for those with labor market problems for 5 weeks or more, the incidence of poverty was 23.1 percent, versus 21.0 percent for those having employment problems of 1 week or more.

Data from the Survey of income and Program Participation

Source of data

The Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), a relatively new longitudinal survey conducted by the Bureau of the Census, provides additional insights into the economic situation of persons with employment problems, as it yields very detailed data on income and on participation in government assistance programs.[6] Particularly useful is the emphasis placed in SIPP on the collection of data on both cash and in-kind government benefits and assistance payments, which many of the persons with employment problems may receive. Also, SIPP's 4-month reference period is a useful intermediate interval between the focus of the monthly CPS and the annual March supplement to the CPS.

[5]The low-earnings line was set at $5,800 in 1979 (2,000 hours x $2.90), $6,200 in 1980 (2,000 hours x $3.10), and $6,700 in 1981-84 (2,000 hours x $3.35). These hourly wage rates represent the Federal minimum wage rate in these years.

[6]For more information, see D. Nelson, D. B. McMillen, and D. Kasprzyk, "An Overview of the Survey of Income and Program Participation, Update 1," SIPP Working Paper Series No. 8401 (Bureau of the Census, 1985).

The SIPP data in this bulletin are from the third wave of the 1984 SIPP panel.[7] In this wave, households were interviewed about their labor force situation and income received during overlapping 4-month periods between January and July 1984. The specific interview periods for the four rotation groups that made up the sample were January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July. The data presented are the averages for the sum of the four rotation groups, and are thus fairly representative of the situation in the first half of 1984.

Given the relatively new and complex nature of the SIPP data, the analysis presented in this report should be viewed as exploratory. Future SIPP data files will allow the examination of more than 4 months of data for each of the rotation groups, since the households in the sample are interviewed at 4-month intervals for 2½ years. The linkage of the 4-month files will provide the potential for tracking those who receive assistance payments and for assessing the relationship between changes in employment status and qualifying for assistance.

Employment problems during January-July 1984

On the basis of SIPP data, 15.6 million persons experienced periods of unemployment lasting 1 week or more during an average 4-month period between January and July 1984. In addition, 6.5 million persons spent a week or more working part time involuntarily, and 5.6 million persons reported working full time at an average below the Federal minimum. Altogether, there were 25.8 million persons who experienced one of these problems or a combintion of them for the 4-month periods. An additional 2.2 million reported some periods of inactivity which they attributed to discouragement over job prospects. These estimates are compared to the CPS estimates in appendix C.

Cumulative duration of unemployment and involuntary part-time work. The severity of employment problems depends largely on how long they persist, or how frequently they occur, particularly when they involve unemployment and involuntary part-time work. While many of these problems may have begun or ended outside the 4-month period studied, the cumulative duration within the 4-month period was 10 weeks both for unemployment and involuntary part-time work. The distribution by cumulative duration shows that among those who had some unemployment, 29 percent had 4 weeks or less, while among those who worked part time involuntarily, 28 percent did so for 4 weeks or less. In many cases, such short spells of unemployment and periods of involuntary part-time work would not cause much of an impact on family income. On the other hand, about 35 percent of those reporting some unemployment and 42 percent of those with some involuntary part-time work reported that their condition lasted the entire 4-month period covered in the SIPP interview (table 20).

Family relationship, employment problems, and discouragement. Of all the persons with employment problems, as indicated by the SIPP data, husbands in married-couple families accounted for 22 percent and wives for a slightly smaller proportion (19.5 percent). Women who maintained their own families (no spouse present) accounted for another 8 percent. Together, these three groups accounted for about one-half of all persons with employment problems (table 21). The remainder consisted almost entirely of young men and women (classified as "other" family members) and persons living outside the family nucleus. These latter groups had the highest incidence of employment problems. For example, almost half (47 percent) of the "other" members in families maintained by women reported some employment problems, as did one-third of those in married-couple families (table 21).

Among the persons who had a period of inactivity—that is a period in which they neither worked nor looked for work—and who attributed such inactivity to discouragement over job prospects, a large proportion (22 percent) were wives. Another relatively large proportion (26 percent) were family members other than either the husband or wife. Husbands, who are not likely to leave the labor force regardless of the conditions of the job market, accounted for only 8 percent of the persons reporting periods of inactivity associated with discouragement (table 22).

Effects of employment problems by family size. The income, consumption, and other requirements of a family are related to its size. Because large families have greater needs, employment problems may cause them greater difficulty. For these reasons, employment problems are examined in terms of family size. Almost one-third (32 percent) of persons with labor force activity in families having six members or more experienced employment problems during the 4-month periods studied. On the other hand, about 20 to 23 percent of persons who lived in families having two to five members experienced employment problems. Among the latter families, the prevalence of employment problems bore little relation to family size (table 21).

Receipt of cash and in-kind benefits by persons with employment problems. Government benefits lessen the burden caused by loss of earnings. Of the 25.8 million

[7] A wave in the SIPP is, in general, one cycle of four interviews covering the entire sample. A panel is a longitudinal sample which is composed of four rotation groups.

persons with employment problems, 10.9 million (42 percent) reported receiving some type of cash or in-kind benefits, and very often both types (table 23). Understandably, the most commonly reported type of cash benefits for these persons was unemployment compensation. Food stamps—a major assistance program—were the second most commonly reported in-kind aid. A significant proportion of those with employment problems lived in households where children received free or reduced-price school lunches.

Persons with employment problems accounted for about one-fifth of all the recipients of government benefits. But among the participants in some specific programs, the proportion with such problems was much higher—one-third (36 percent) among the recipients of Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) and nearly one-half (44 percent) among the recipients of general assistance (State welfare for the needy not covered under other programs). Among the recipients of food stamps, one-third reported employment problems, as did one-fifth of those receiving a housing subsidy.

The highest average monthly cash benefits ($386) for persons with employment problems came from Social Security. The lowest average amount ($207) came from general assistance. The average monthly amount for State unemployment compensation recipients ($376) was high relative to the income from other programs (table 24).

Although one-third of the persons with labor force activity in families of six members or more had employment problems, only 16 percent of these persons received government benefits (table 25). Among the persons with employment problems who lived in families with two to five members, the proportion receiving government benefits varied from 12 to 21 percent; the smaller the family the larger the proportion receiving benefits.

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
All persons 16 and over									
Total	124,117	21,535	17.4	14,236	15.2	3,642	26.3	3,656	21.9
Age:									
16 to 19	9,373	2,539	27.1	986	32.1	603	36.4	950	20.4
20 to 24	17,376	4,837	27.8	2,917	26.3	1,016	37.4	904	25.3
25 to 54	79,777	12,532	15.7	9,128	13.8	1,823	24.7	1,581	26.1
55 to 64	13,470	1,421	10.5	1,093	10.0	175	12.7	154	12.7
65 and over	4,121	206	5.0	112	5.1	25	3.5	68	5.7
Men	67,234	12,174	18.1	9,240	16.6	1,668	30.9	1,266	20.4
Age:									
16 to 19	4,855	1,358	28.0	611	35.6	275	34.6	471	20.1
20 to 24	8,912	2,731	30.6	1,891	30.5	498	41.7	342	22.5
25 to 54	43,287	7,096	16.4	5,979	15.0	785	32.7	331	28.8
55 to 64	7,734	861	11.1	698	10.5	95	15.7	69	13.6
65 and over	2,446	128	5.2	60	4.4	15	3.7	53	7.7
Women	56,883	9,361	16.5	4,996	13.2	1,974	23.3	2,390	22.8
Age:									
16 to 19	4,518	1,181	26.1	375	27.7	328	38.1	478	20.8
20 to 24	8,464	2,106	24.9	1,027	21.0	517	34.0	562	27.4
25 to 54	36,490	5,436	14.9	3,148	11.8	1,038	20.9	1,249	25.5
55 to 64	5,736	560	9.8	394	9.3	80	10.4	85	12.0
65 and over	1,675	78	4.7	52	6.2	11	3.3	15	3.0
White									
Total	107,749	17,461	16.2	11,766	14.5	3,009	25.0	2,686	18.7
Age:									
16 to 19	8,187	2,089	25.5	850	31.0	517	35.3	722	18.2
20 to 24	14,936	3,860	25.8	2,352	24.6	854	36.2	654	21.8
25 to 54	68,895	10,135	14.7	7,530	13.1	1,467	23.1	1,138	21.9
55 to 64	12,031	1,199	10.0	935	9.6	149	12.2	114	10.6
65 and over	3,699	179	4.8	98	5.0	22	3.4	58	5.3
Men	59,144	10,008	16.9	7,677	15.6	1,392	29.8	939	17.5
Age:									
16 to 19	4,230	1,102	26.1	527	34.4	229	32.7	347	17.3
20 to 24	7,710	2,219	28.8	1,540	28.9	424	40.3	256	19.4
25 to 54	37,959	5,853	15.4	4,971	14.2	642	31.8	240	25.0
55 to 64	7,023	724	10.3	589	9.8	84	15.3	50	11.5
65 and over	2,222	110	4.9	51	4.1	13	3.6	46	7.2
Women	48,605	7,454	15.3	4,089	12.7	1,618	22.0	1,747	19.4
Age:									
16 to 19	3,957	987	24.9	324	26.7	289	37.7	375	19.0
20 to 24	7,226	1,640	22.7	812	19.2	430	32.9	398	23.7
25 to 54	30,936	4,282	13.8	2,559	11.4	825	19.1	898	21.2
55 to 64	5,008	475	9.5	346	9.4	65	9.7	64	10.0
65 and over	1,478	69	4.7	48	6.6	9	3.2	12	2.6

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 1. Persons with unemployment by age, sex, race, Hispanic origin, and extent of labor force experience, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Persons with unemployment							
		Total		50 to 52 weeks of labor force experience		27 to 49 weeks of labor force experience		1 to 26 weeks of labor force experience	
		Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Black									
Total	12,994	3,473	26.7	2,112	21.8	539	37.2	823	43.9
Age:									
16 to 19	975	399	40.9	125	47.7	78	49.7	196	35.2
20 to 24	1,991	864	43.4	509	40.9	143	48.1	212	47.1
25 to 54	8,533	1,997	23.4	1,336	18.9	289	36.3	372	54.8
55 to 64	1,143	190	16.6	130	14.4	26	19.5	34	31.1
65 and over	353	24	6.7	12	6.0	3	(1)	8	10.1
Men	6,297	1,847	29.3	1,334	26.4	241	41.8	272	41.1
Age:									
16 to 19	519	234	45.2	80	51.6	43	56.8	112	38.7
20 to 24	959	452	47.1	319	45.1	67	56.2	66	49.4
25 to 54	4,089	1,027	25.1	835	23.0	119	40.0	73	47.8
55 to 64	556	119	21.4	92	20.1	10	(1)	17	(1)
65 and over	175	15	8.4	8	7.9	2	(1)	5	(1)
Women	6,697	1,626	24.3	778	16.9	298	34.2	550	45.4
Age:									
16 to 19	456	164	36.0	45	42.0	35	43.0	84	31.5
20 to 24	1,032	412	39.9	190	35.4	76	42.6	146	46.1
25 to 54	4,444	970	21.8	500	14.6	170	34.0	300	56.9
55 to 64	586	70	12.0	38	8.6	15	17.8	17	(1)
65 and over	178	9	5.1	5	4.2	1	(1)	3	(1)
Hispanic origin									
Total	7,795	1,778	22.8	1,193	20.4	303	34.0	282	26.8
Age:									
16 to 19	637	217	34.1	85	38.4	42	38.1	90	29.5
20 to 24	1,363	386	28.3	240	25.8	85	40.4	61	27.2
25 to 54	5,104	1,080	21.2	800	19.2	161	32.5	120	26.9
55 to 64	573	90	15.7	67	14.4	15	(1)	8	(1)
65 and over	117	5	4.4	2	(1)	-	-	3	(1)
Men	4,567	1,144	25.0	849	22.8	167	42.0	128	29.0
Age:									
16 to 19	353	130	36.8	57	41.8	19	(1)	54	33.5
20 to 24	825	272	33.0	196	31.8	56	51.4	21	20.6
25 to 54	2,978	685	23.0	554	21.0	83	41.1	47	35.0
55 to 64	336	53	15.6	41	14.0	10	(1)	2	(1)
65 and over	74	4	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	3	(1)
Women	3,228	634	19.7	344	16.2	136	27.6	154	25.2
Age:									
16 to 19	283	87	30.7	28	32.9	23	(1)	36	24.9
20 to 24	538	113	21.1	44	14.1	29	28.6	40	32.7
25 to 54	2,126	396	18.6	245	16.1	78	26.7	73	23.3
55 to 64	238	38	15.8	26	15.2	6	(1)	6	(1)
65 and over	43	1	(1)	1	(1)	-	-	-	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 2. Persons with unemployment and median weeks of unemployment by family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience (thousands)	Persons with unemployment		Median weeks unemployed
		Number (thousands)	Percent	
All persons 16 and over				
Total	124,117	21,535	17.4	13
Husbands	40,532	5,231	12.9	13
Wives	30,724	4,145	13.5	11
Others in married-couple families	16,098	4,000	24.8	13
Women who maintain families	6,687	1,439	21.5	13
Others in families maintained by women	6,454	2,029	31.4	19
Men who maintain families	1,767	342	19.4	18
Others in families maintained by men	1,624	504	31.1	14
All other men[1]	11,027	2,411	21.9	14
All other women[1]	9,205	1,431	15.5	12
White				
Total	107,749	17,461	16.2	13
Husbands	36,807	4,630	12.6	13
Wives	27,469	3,643	13.3	10
Others in married-couple families	14,160	3,347	23.6	12
Women who maintain families	4,683	861	18.4	12
Others in families maintained by women	4,528	1,212	26.8	14
Men who maintain families	1,469	260	17.7	16
Others in families maintained by men	1,266	366	28.9	13
All other men[1]	9,383	1,955	20.8	13
All other women[1]	7,985	1,188	14.9	11
Black				
Total	12,994	3,473	26.7	20
Husbands	2,693	465	17.3	17
Wives	2,345	377	16.1	13
Others in married-couple families	1,438	534	37.2	22
Women who maintain families	1,864	545	29.2	16
Others in families maintained by women	1,768	770	43.6	26
Men who maintain families	246	69	28.1	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	293	117	39.9	22
All other men[1]	1,348	399	29.6	23
All other women[1]	999	195	19.6	13
Hispanic origin				
Total	7,795	1,778	22.8	14
Husbands	2,454	519	21.1	14
Wives	1,719	301	17.5	14
Others in married-couple families	1,126	309	27.4	15
Women who maintain families	464	105	22.5	12
Others in families maintained by women	492	123	24.9	12
Men who maintain families	182	41	22.8	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	225	93	41.1	20
All other men[1]	758	218	28.8	18
All other women[1]	374	70	18.8	[2]

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 9. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With earnings of -						Median earnings
		Under $6,700	$6,700-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over	
Total	70,419	4,492	6,089	13,717	12,499	10,168	23,453	$19,294
Men	43,833	2,356	2,350	5,955	6,668	6,574	19,929	23,411
Women	26,585	2,136	3,739	7,761	5,831	3,594	3,524	14,737
White	61,679	3,886	4,897	11,496	10,820	8,921	21,659	19,867
Men	39,226	2,077	1,890	4,922	5,830	5,906	18,601	24,120
Women	22,453	1,809	3,006	6,574	4,990	3,016	3,057	14,856
Black	6,769	450	1,057	1,820	1,306	972	1,164	15,143
Men	3,453	206	414	845	652	504	833	16,451
Women	3,316	245	644	975	654	468	330	13,644
Hispanic origin	4,177	348	641	1,054	817	522	795	15,174
Men	2,709	184	347	577	533	371	698	16,891
Women	1,468	165	294	477	284	151	97	12,872

Table 10. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by age, sex, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Men					Women				
	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution			Median earnings	Total (thousands)	Percent distribution			Median earnings
		Total	Under $6,700	$6,700-$9,999	$10,000 and over		Total	Under $6,700	$6,700-$9,999	$10,000 and over	
All year-round full-time workers											
Total	43,833	100.0	5.4	5.4	89.3	$23,411	26,585	100.0	8.0	14.1	77.9	$14,737
Age:											
16 to 19	444	100.0	35.0	24.9	40.1	9,011	329	100.0	29.0	38.2	32.8	8,440
20 to 24	3,733	100.0	11.6	16.3	72.1	13,054	3,060	100.0	11.8	24.6	63.6	11,320
25 to 54	33,171	100.0	3.9	4.1	92.0	24,581	19,798	100.0	6.7	11.9	81.4	15,561
55 to 64	5,683	100.0	5.4	3.8	90.8	25,405	3,061	100.0	8.8	14.4	76.8	14,656
65 and over	802	100.0	19.2	7.4	73.3	21,601	338	100.0	27.7	17.7	54.6	10,820
White											
Total	39,226	100.0	5.3	4.8	89.9	24,120	22,453	100.0	8.1	13.4	78.6	14,856
Age:											
16 to 19	396	100.0	34.4	25.5	40.1	9,116	297	100.0	30.6	37.4	31.9	8,369
20 to 24	3,324	100.0	11.6	14.9	73.5	13,385	2,702	100.0	11.1	24.0	65.0	11,553
25 to 54	29,567	100.0	3.9	3.6	92.5	25,091	16,506	100.0	6.8	11.1	82.1	15,668
55 to 64	5,214	100.0	5.4	3.1	91.4	25,987	2,649	100.0	8.6	13.5	77.9	14,849
65 and over	725	100.0	18.5	7.8	73.7	22,911	298	100.0	24.7	17.2	58.1	11,554
Black											
Total	3,453	100.0	6.0	12.0	82.1	16,451	3,316	100.0	7.4	19.4	73.2	13,644
Age:											
16 to 19	42	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	18	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
20 to 24	320	100.0	12.1	31.9	56.0	10,584	295	100.0	16.6	33.0	50.4	10,026
25 to 54	2,686	100.0	4.5	9.5	86.0	18,030	2,636	100.0	5.5	17.2	77.3	14,552
55 to 64	352	100.0	4.9	13.1	82.0	15,760	329	100.0	9.3	22.5	68.2	13,326
65 and over	53	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	37	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Hispanic origin											
Total	2,709	100.0	6.8	12.8	80.4	16,891	1,468	100.0	11.2	20.0	68.8	12,872
Age:											
16 to 19	42	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	23	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
20 to 24	365	100.0	16.7	24.9	58.4	11,189	210	100.0	13.9	23.1	63.0	11,583
25 to 54	2,037	100.0	4.3	10.2	85.5	18,670	1,105	100.0	10.0	17.6	72.3	13,506
55 to 64	236	100.0	4.8	10.4	84.7	17,465	114	100.0	15.4	29.4	55.2	10,706
65 and over	30	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	14	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

Table 11. Number of year-round full-time workers, percent earning less than $6,700, and median earnings by family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Number (thousands)	Percent earning less than $6,700	Median earnings
All year-round full-time workers			
Total	70,419	6.4	$19,294
Husbands	31,327	4.1	25,272
Wives	14,517	8.8	14,763
Others in married-couple families	4,506	13.4	12,334
Women who maintain families	3,777	6.2	14,938
Others in families maintained by women	2,209	11.8	12,629
Men who maintain families	1,235	5.2	23,847
Others in families maintained by men	638	11.6	13,570
All other men[1]	6,883	5.8	20,686
All other women[1]	5,326	5.7	16,467
White			
Total	61,679	6.3	19,867
Husbands	28,600	4.1	25,668
Wives	12,632	8.9	14,731
Others in married-couple families	3,928	13.7	12,415
Women who maintain families	2,755	6.0	15,502
Others in families maintained by women	1,642	10.4	13,325
Men who maintain families	1,065	5.4	24,695
Others in families maintained by men	485	11.8	13,527
All other men[1]	5,931	5.7	21,277
All other women[1]	4,641	5.7	16,539
Black			
Total	6,769	6.7	15,143
Husbands	1,927	3.2	18,955
Wives	1,374	7.2	14,586
Others in married-couple families	416	11.9	11,173
Women who maintain families	935	7.2	12,966
Others in families maintained by women	505	16.1	11,124
Men who maintain families	138	4.5	18,607
Others in families maintained by men	126	9.3	12,840
All other men[1]	780	6.0	15,704
All other women[1]	567	4.8	15,962
Hispanic origin			
Total	4,177	8.3	15,174
Husbands	1,737	3.6	19,092
Wives	791	10.6	13,285
Others in married-couple families	374	13.7	10,976
Women who maintain families	248	12.0	12,393
Others in families maintained by women	196	10.6	11,373
Men who maintain families	116	12.7	17,921
Others in families maintained by men	94	9.2	11,662
All other men[1]	415	12.3	15,028
All other women[1]	206	12.1	14,394

[1] includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies

Table 12. Incidence of poverty among year-round full-time workers by family status, earnings, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Total		With earnings of -			
			Under $6,700		$6,700 or more	
	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level	Number (thousands)	Percent in families below poverty level
All year-round full-time workers						
Total	70,419	2.9	4,492	31.2	65,926	1.0
Husbands	31,327	3.1	1,272	44.7	30,055	1.3
Wives	14,517	1.7	1,279	12.7	13,238	.7
Others in married-couple families	4,506	2.1	606	10.8	3,900	.8
Women who maintain families	3,777	6.7	233	55.5	3,545	3.5
Others in families maintained by women	2,209	3.6	261	22.4	1,947	1.1
Men who maintain families	1,235	4.2	65	(1)	1,171	1.6
Others in families maintained by men	638	1.9	74	(1)	565	-
All other men[2]	6,883	3.2	401	55.3	6,482	-
All other women[2]	5,326	2.8	303	49.6	5,023	-
White						
Total	61,679	2.7	3,886	30.5	57,793	.8
Husbands	28,600	2.9	1,166	44.3	27,434	1.1
Wives	12,632	1.6	1,127	12.8	11,505	.5
Others in married-couple families	3,928	2.2	537	11.3	3,391	.8
Women who maintain families	2,755	4.4	166	43.9	2,590	1.8
Others in families maintained by women	1,642	2.2	170	15.1	1,472	.7
Men who maintain families	1,065	3.3	58	(1)	1,008	.8
Others in families maintained by men	485	2.0	57	(1)	428	-
All other men[2]	5,931	3.4	340	58.8	5,590	-
All other women[2]	4,641	2.8	265	48.6	4,376	-
Black						
Total	6,769	5.2	450	37.2	6,318	2.9
Husbands	1,927	5.1	62	(1)	1,865	3.6
Wives	1,374	2.6	99	11.0	1,275	2.0
Others in married-couple families	416	1.2	49	(1)	366	-
Women who maintain families	935	14.3	67	(1)	868	8.9
Others in families maintained by women	505	7.8	81	36.7	424	2.3
Men who maintain families	138	10.0	6	(1)	132	6.1
Others in families maintained by men	126	-	12	(1)	115	-
All other men[2]	780	2.0	47	(1)	733	-
All other women[2]	567	2.2	27	(1)	540	-
Hispanic origin						
Total	4,177	5.6	348	30.7	3,829	3.4
Husbands	1,737	6.9	63	(1)	1,674	5.7
Wives	791	2.0	84	8.5	708	1.2
Others in married-couple families	374	2.0	51	(1)	323	1.2
Women who maintain families	248	12.6	30	(1)	218	6.8
Others in families maintained by women	196	3.1	21	(1)	175	3.0
Men who maintain families	116	6.0	15	(1)	101	-
Others in families maintained by men	94	.4	9	(1)	85	-
All other men[2]	415	7.6	51	(1)	364	-
All other women[2]	206	8.1	25	(1)	181	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table 13. Year-round full-time workers earning less than $6,700 by family income, family status, race, and Hispanic origin, 1984

Characteristic	Total	With family income[1] of -					
		Under $5,000	$5,000-$9,999	$10,000-$14,999	$15,000-$19,999	$20,000-$24,999	$25,000 and over
All year-round full-time workers							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	4,492	746	983	626	479	417	1,240
Percent distribution	100.0	16.6	21.9	13.9	10.7	9.3	27.6
Husbands	100.0	23.5	22.9	17.9	12.8	8.7	14.2
Wives	100.0	5.6	9.1	14.2	13.8	14.9	42.5
Others in married-couple families	100.0	3.2	5.1	10.3	9.1	10.1	62.2
Women who maintain families	100.0	15.3	46.8	13.6	8.7	6.6	9.0
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	7.5	19.2	22.2	13.8	11.1	26.2
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	44.6	46.1	3.5	2.1	.4	3.4
All other women[3]	100.0	34.0	53.1	9.1	.9	1.3	1.7
White							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	3,886	675	810	517	386	370	1,129
Percent distribution	100.0	17.4	20.8	13.3	9.9	9.5	29.0
Husbands	100.0	24.0	22.8	17.2	12.4	9.0	14.6
Wives	100.0	5.8	9.3	13.2	12.3	14.7	44.7
Others in married-couple families	100.0	3.6	4.9	10.4	8.2	9.3	63.6
Women who maintain families	100.0	16.3	37.6	15.9	12.2	8.5	9.4
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	7.4	18.4	17.1	10.6	14.3	32.2
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	46.9	44.6	2.9	2.4	.5	2.6
All other women[3]	100.0	34.6	52.2	9.7	1.0	1.4	1.1
Black							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	450	51	144	91	59	36	70
Percent distribution	100.0	11.3	31.9	20.2	13.2	8.0	15.5
Husbands	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Wives	100.0	4.1	5.1	27.8	25.2	14.4	23.3
Others in married-couple families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	8.9	19.3	35.6	19.7	5.8	10.7
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other women[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Hispanic origin							
Total earning less than $6,700 (thousands)	348	41	99	63	28	37	79
Percent distribution	100.0	11.8	28.5	18.2	8.1	10.8	22.7
Husbands	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Wives	100.0	1.5	8.8	21.8	8.0	20.8	39.1
Others in married-couple families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Women who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Men who maintain families	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other men[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]
All other women[3]	100.0	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]	[2]

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 14. Incidence of unemployment among persons with labor force experience and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1982-84

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1982				1983				1984			
		With unemployment				With unemployment				With unemployment		
	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with labor force experience	Number	Percent	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	120,235	26,493	22.0	20.5	121,503	23,762	19.6	23.0	124,117	21,535	17.4	22.0
Men	66,160	15,441	23.3	18.6	66,350	13,919	21.0	21.0	67,234	12,174	18.1	21.1
Women	54,074	11,052	20.4	23.2	55,153	9,842	17.8	25.9	56,883	9,361	16.5	23.2
White	104,942	21,730	20.7	17.1	105,870	19,549	18.5	19.0	107,749	17,461	16.2	18.1
Men	58,560	12,883	22.0	16.3	58,520	11,614	19.8	17.8	59,144	10,008	16.9	18.0
Women	46,381	8,847	19.1	18.3	47,351	7,935	16.8	20.8	48,605	7,454	15.3	18.4
Black	12,276	4,096	33.4	38.6	12,560	3,640	29.0	43.7	12,994	3,473	26.7	40.0
Men	5,994	2,186	36.5	32.0	6,234	1,992	32.0	38.7	6,297	1,847	29.3	35.7
Women	6,282	1,910	30.4	46.2	6,326	1,648	26.0	49.7	6,697	1,626	24.3	44.9
Hispanic origin	6,331	(1)	(1)	(1)	7,409	1,830	24.7	31.4	7,795	1,778	22.8	33.3
Men	3,646	(1)	(1)	(1)	4,378	1,151	26.3	30.6	4,567	1,144	25.0	34.5
Women	2,685	(1)	(1)	(1)	3,030	680	22.4	32.6	3,228	634	19.7	31.0
Husbands	40,440	7,228	17.9	16.9	40,477	6,431	15.9	19.5	40,532	5,231	12.9	19.0
Wives	29,510	4,957	16.8	10.4	29,991	4,371	14.6	12.6	30,724	4,145	13.5	10.5
Others in married-couple families	16,893	5,334	31.6	7.2	16,199	4,532	28.0	8.6	16,098	4,000	24.8	8.1
Women who maintain families	6,108	1,636	26.8	59.2	6,458	1,550	24.0	61.1	6,687	1,439	21.5	57.5
Others in such families	5,784	2,270	39.3	28.1	6,020	2,129	35.4	30.0	6,454	2,029	31.4	26.4
Men who maintain families	1,587	386	24.3	32.0	1,602	297	18.5	31.8	1,767	342	19.4	30.5
Others in such families	1,469	509	34.7	16.0	1,446	470	32.5	10.8	1,624	504	31.1	14.7
All other men[2]	10,022	2,557	25.5	32.7	10,468	2,481	23.7	35.0	11,027	2,411	21.9	35.8
All other women[2]	8,422	1,615	19.2	41.4	8,842	1,501	17.0	45.1	9,205	1,431	15.5	40.9

[1] Data for persons of Hispanic origin have been revised to reflect new population estimates. Revised data are not available for 1982.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 15. Incidence of involuntary part-time employment among persons working part time and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1982-84

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1982				1983				1984			
		With involuntary part-time work				With involuntary part-time work				With involuntary part-time work		
	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Persons with part-time work	Number	Percent of part-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	43,599	16,064	36.8	18.0	42,795	14,869	34.7	19.3	43,877	14,429	32.9	17.7
Men	19,835	9,043	45.6	17.1	19,152	8,328	43.5	18.5	19,204	7,954	41.4	17.0
Women	23,764	7,022	29.5	19.2	23,642	6,542	27.7	20.3	24,673	6,476	26.2	18.7
White	38,480	13,555	35.2	15.8	37,834	12,530	33.1	16.5	38,523	12,077	31.4	15.0
Men	17,425	7,736	44.4	15.4	16,858	7,162	42.5	16.3	16,749	6,734	40.2	14.5
Women	21,055	5,819	27.6	16.2	20,975	5,368	25.6	16.8	21,773	5,343	24.5	15.7
Black	4,177	2,180	52.2	31.9	4,056	2,046	50.4	36.0	4,344	2,016	46.4	32.5
Men	1,985	1,131	57.0	27.8	1,906	1,023	53.7	33.2	1,992	1,042	52.3	30.7
Women	2,192	1,049	47.9	36.3	2,150	1,023	47.6	38.8	2,352	974	41.4	34.5
Hispanic origin	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	2,512	1,164	46.3	28.1	2,655	1,194	45.0	26.7
Men	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,323	716	54.1	29.7	1,365	767	56.2	26.6
Women	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	1,189	448	37.7	25.6	1,290	427	33.1	26.8
Husbands	8,983	4,618	51.4	15.8	8,498	4,136	48.7	16.4	8,242	3,658	44.4	14.4
Wives	13,178	3,413	25.9	9.0	13,032	3,158	24.2	10.1	13,332	3,039	22.8	9.2
Others in married-couple families	9,579	2,846	29.7	8.9	9,045	2,513	27.8	7.2	9,034	2,382	26.4	6.3
Women who maintain families	2,010	947	47.1	45.3	2,131	1,021	47.9	48.2	2,188	920	42.1	44.7
Others in such families	2,673	1,131	42.3	23.5	2,771	1,077	38.9	22.7	3,177	1,300	40.9	21.8
Men who maintain families	438	243	55.3	22.6	436	218	50.1	23.2	438	219	50.0	23.1
Others in such families	662	271	41.0	9.0	591	269	45.5	14.9	712	315	44.2	9.6
All other men[2]	3,165	1,527	48.2	28.7	3,332	1,514	45.4	32.8	3,533	1,565	44.3	31.9
All other women[2]	2,912	1,068	36.7	37.0	2,958	963	32.6	38.4	3,221	1,032	32.0	31.9

[1] Data for persons of Hispanic origin have been revised to reflect new population estimates. Revised data are not available for 1982.

[2] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 16. Incidence of low earnings among year-round full-time workers and percent in families below the poverty level by sex, race, Hispanic origin, and family status, 1982-84

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	1982				1983				1984			
		Low earners (under $6,700)				Low earners (under $6,700)				Low earners (under $6,700)		
	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level	Year-round full-time workers	Number	Percent of year-round full-time workers	Percent in families below the poverty level
Total	63,973	4,608	7.2	29.8	66,744	4,463	6.7	30.7	70,419	4,492	6.4	31.2
Men	40,129	2,240	5.6	38.0	41,469	2,239	5.4	41.3	43,833	2,356	5.4	38.7
Women	23,844	2,368	9.9	22.1	25,275	2,224	8.8	20.0	26,585	2,136	8.0	23.0
White	56,523	4,008	7.1	29.6	58,683	3,859	6.6	29.9	61,679	3,886	6.3	30.5
Men	36,210	2,003	5.5	39.0	37,163	1,957	5.3	41.0	39,226	2,077	5.3	38.7
Women	20,314	2,005	9.9	20.2	21,521	1,902	8.8	18.5	22,453	1,809	8.1	21.2
Black	5,840	474	8.1	32.5	6,303	464	7.4	32.7	6,769	450	6.7	37.2
Men	2,987	192	6.4	28.4	3,284	217	6.6	39.1	3,453	206	6.0	38.1
Women	2,853	282	9.9	35.3	3,019	247	8.2	27.1	3,316	245	7.4	36.4
Hispanic origin	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	3,908	354	9.0	32.9	4,177	348	8.3	30.7
Men	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	2,524	180	7.1	41.3	2,709	184	6.8	33.9
Women	([1])	([1])	([1])	([1])	1,384	173	12.5	24.2	1,468	165	11.2	27.1
Husbands	29,464	1,342	4.6	43.2	30,152	1,294	4.3	47.7	31,327	1,272	4.1	44.7
Wives	13,184	1,387	10.5	14.7	13,931	1,278	9.2	13.3	14,517	1,279	8.8	12.7
Others in married-couple families	3,976	541	13.6	10.2	4,190	558	13.3	5.1	4,506	606	13.4	10.8
Women who maintain families	3,277	256	7.8	51.2	3,526	234	6.6	50.4	3,777	233	6.2	55.5
Others in such families	1,784	185	10.4	16.6	1,934	261	13.5	9.6	2,209	261	11.8	22.4
Men who maintain families	1,040	68	6.5	([2])	1,087	40	3.7	([2])	1,235	65	5.2	([2])
Others in such families	545	60	11.0	([2])	568	42	7.3	([2])	638	74	11.6	([2])
All other men[3]	5,920	374	6.3	49.1	6,279	407	6.5	57.5	6,883	401	5.8	55.3
All other women[3]	4,783	396	8.3	38.6	5,077	350	6.9	40.3	5,326	303	5.7	49.6

[1] Data for persons of Hispanic origin have been revised to reflect new population estimates. Revised data are not available for 1982.

[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000

[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

Table 17. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: Unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1984

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	33,657	7,063
Workers employed year round, full time	8,337	1,482
One problem only:		
Low earnings	3,765	1,169
Unemployment	577	8
Involuntary part-time employment	3,083	66
Two problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment	27	6
Low earnings, involuntary part-time employment	677	223
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	184	6
Three problems:		
Low earnings, unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	23	4
Workers employed less than year round, full time	22,351	4,137
One problem only:		
Unemployment	11,889	1,875
Involuntary part-time employment	4,597	865
Two problems:		
Unemployment, involuntary part-time employment	5,865	1,396
Nonworkers who looked for work	2,969	1,444

Table 18. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 5 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1984

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	26,809	6,199
Workers employed year round, full time	6,157	1,443
One problem only:		
Low earnings	4,020	1,242
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	1,665	41
Two problems:		
Low earnings; involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	472	160
Workers employed less than year round, full time	18,372	3,606
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more	10,495	1,899
Involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	4,407	826
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 5 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 5 weeks or more	3,470	881
Nonworkers who looked for work, 5 weeks or more	2,280	1,150

Table 19. Persons with labor market problems by number and type of problems: 15 weeks or more of unemployment or involuntary part-time employment or low earnings, 1984

(In thousands)

Labor market problem	Persons with labor market problems	Persons with labor market problems living in "poor" families
Total	18,273	4,991
Workers employed year round, full time	4,928	1,414
One problem only:		
Low earnings	4,271	1,333
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	436	12
Two problems:		
Low earnings; involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	222	69
Workers employed less than year round, full time	11,730	2,712
One problem only:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more	7,061	1,729
Involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	3,743	690
Two problems:		
Unemployment, 15 weeks or more; involuntary part-time employment, 15 weeks or more	927	292
Nonworkers who looked for work, 15 weeks or more	1,615	865

Table 20. Persons with some unemployment, some involuntary part-time work, or both, by the number of weeks these problems were experienced, during 4-month periods betweeen January and July 1984

Labor market problem	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution by cumulative duration of problem(s)					
		Total	Less than 5 weeks	5 to 8 weeks	9 to 13 weeks	More than 13 weeks, but less than the entire period	The entire period
Total	20,540	100.0	27.1	14.7	14.3	6.3	37.7
Some unemployment	14,068	100.0	29.2	14.9	15.1	6.0	34.9
Some involuntary part-time work	4,925	100.0	27.8	13.5	11.2	5.3	42.2
Both	1,547	100.0	5.4	16.3	16.9	12.4	48.9
In the labor force the entire 4 months	16,144	100.0	18.1	12.3	14.4	7.2	47.9
Some unemployment	10,456	100.0	16.5	12.7	16.3	7.6	46.9
Some involuntary part-time work	4,390	100.0	26.0	11.5	9.6	5.5	47.3
Both	1,299	100.0	3.9	12.1	16.0	9.8	58.2
In the labor force for only part of the 4 months	4,396	100.0	60.0	23.2	13.8	3.0	-
Some unemployment	3,612	100.0	65.8	21.2	11.7	1.3	-
Some involuntary part-time work	536	100.0	42.8	29.4	24.0	3.7	-
Both	248	100.0	[1]	[1]	[1]	[1]	-

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 21. Persons with labor force activity by family relationship and size and type of employment problems, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984

Family relationship and size	Total	Persons with employment problems			
		Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners
	Numbers (in thousands)				
Total	117,760	25,780	15,615	6,472	5,549
Persons in families	100,191	22,148	13,475	5,514	4,694
Husbands	39,487	5,693	2,938	1,442	1,671
Wives	28,116	5,025	2,505	1,404	1,466
Others in married-couple families	16,649	5,557	3,895	1,316	725
Women who maintain families	6,555	1,998	1,277	516	361
Others in families maintained by women	6,385	3,009	2,263	624	347
Men who maintain families	1,603	325	217	93	52
Others in families maintained by men	1,396	541	380	119	73
With two members	26,919	5,467	2,862	1,389	1,583
With three members	25,432	5,389	3,220	1,472	1,105
With four members	25,966	5,519	3,499	1,300	1,126
With five members	13,002	2,958	1,925	818	452
With six or more members	8,872	2,815	1,969	534	428
Persons not in families[1]	17,570	3,632	2,140	958	855
Men	9,677	2,201	1,329	584	470
Women	7,893	1,430	812	374	385
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	21.9	13.3	5.5	4.7
Persons in families	100.0	22.1	13.4	5.5	4.7
Husbands	100.0	14.4	7.4	3.7	4.2
Wives	100.0	17.9	8.9	5.0	5.2
Others in married-couple families	100.0	33.4	23.4	7.9	4.4
Women who maintain families	100.0	30.5	19.5	7.9	5.5
Others in families maintained by women	100.0	47.1	35.4	9.8	5.4
Men who maintain families	100.0	20.3	13.5	5.8	3.2
Others in families maintained by men	100.0	38.8	27.2	8.6	5.3
With two members	100.0	20.3	10.6	5.2	5.9
With three members	100.0	21.2	12.7	5.8	4.3
With four members	100.0	21.3	13.5	5.0	4.3
With five members	100.0	22.8	14.8	6.3	3.5
With six or more members	100.0	31.7	22.2	6.0	4.8
Persons not in families[1]	100.0	20.7	12.2	5.5	4.9
Men	100.0	22.7	13.7	6.0	4.9
Women	100.0	18.1	10.3	4.7	4.9

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 21. Persons with labor force activity by family relationship and size and type of employment problems, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984—Continued

Family relationship and size	Total	Persons with employment problems			
		Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners
	Percent distribution				
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons in families	85.1	85.9	86.3	85.2	84.6
Husbands	33.5	22.1	18.8	22.3	30.1
Wives	23.9	19.5	16.0	21.7	26.4
Others in married-couple families	14.1	21.6	24.9	20.3	13.1
Women who maintain families	5.6	7.8	8.2	8.0	6.5
Others in families maintained by women	5.4	11.7	14.5	9.6	6.2
Men who maintain families	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	.9
Others in families maintained by men	1.2	2.1	2.4	1.8	1.3
With two members	22.9	21.2	18.3	21.5	28.5
With three members	21.6	20.9	20.6	22.7	19.9
With four members	22.1	21.4	22.4	20.1	20.3
With five members	11.0	11.5	12.3	12.6	8.2
With six or more members	7.5	10.9	12.6	8.3	7.7
Persons not in families[1]	14.9	14.1	13.7	14.8	15.4
Men	8.2	8.5	8.5	9.0	8.5
Women	6.7	5.5	5.2	5.8	6.9

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 22. Persons who had weeks of labor force inactivity, but who wanted and could have taken a job during those weeks, by family relationship and the reason they did not look for work, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984

(Percent distribution)

Family relationship	Total	Discouragement over job prospects			Child care or other family responsibilities	In school or other training	Ill health, physical disability	Other
		Total	Job-market factors	Personal factors				
Total, in thousands	6,152	2,160	1,484	677	974	1,436	426	1,155
Percent	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Persons in families	90.2	88.8	89.5	87.0	96.2	95.1	79.0	85.8
Husbands	8.0	8.3	8.4	8.1	4.2	.4	24.7	13.7
Wives	22.7	22.3	23.2	20.3	53.2	3.1	17.3	24.0
Others in married-couple families	29.9	26.2	24.6	29.5	8.6	65.5	9.4	18.2
Women who maintain families	10.7	10.4	10.2	10.8	22.0	2.8	11.3	11.6
Others in families maintained by women	15.8	17.5	17.9	16.6	6.2	20.0	13.1	16.3
Men who maintain families	.4	.4	.5	-	-	.3	1.7	.4
Others in families maintained by men	2.7	3.7	4.6	1.6	2.0	3.1	1.5	1.6
Persons not in families[1]	9.8	11.2	10.5	13.0	3.8	4.9	21.0	14.2
Men	4.7	5.0	5.6	3.7	1.6	3.4	6.2	7.6
Women	5.1	6.2	4.8	9.2	2.2	1.5	14.8	6.6

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 23. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population by receipt and type of cash or in-kind assistance and type of employment problem, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984

Receipt and type of assistance	Total	Total with labor force activity	Persons with employment problems				Persons with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
	Numbers (in thousands)						
Total	176,212	117,760	25,780	15,615	6,472	5,549	2,160
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	58,873	22,391	10,902	8,252	2,319	1,244	1,204
Received cash assistance	42,067	11,005	6,269	5,190	1,018	562	677
State unemployment compensation	3,781	3,650	3,279	3,063	533	56	67
Supplemental unemployment benefits	182	173	169	163	24	-	4
Other unemployment compensation	63	52	28	20	4	4	-
Workers' compensation	1,007	697	113	86	15	12	6
General assistance	1,086	530	473	444	38	10	79
Other welfare	193	99	72	55	11	9	10
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	3,256	1,408	1,177	1,049	117	57	215
Federal Supplemental Security Income	3,439	295	158	118	23	20	93
Social Security benefits	31,755	4,622	1,229	586	315	407	264
Received in-kind assistance	50,797	17,594	7,897	5,588	1,790	1,102	1,090
Food stamps	11,839	5,487	3,915	3,198	747	286	564
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	1,428	689	416	331	73	25	50
Medicaid	10,813	3,528	2,605	2,247	363	152	547
Medicare	27,889	3,448	715	202	204	335	170
Housing subsidy	5,830	2,673	1,283	984	239	151	219
Energy assistance	5,442	2,562	1,624	1,289	291	156	224
School lunch	13,830	8,586	4,037	2,989	947	434	539
Total who received no such assistance	117,340	95,369	14,878	7,363	4,153	4,304	956
	Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	66.8	14.6	8.9	3.7	3.1	1.2
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	100.0	38.0	18.5	14.0	3.9	2.1	2.0
Received cash assistance	100.0	26.2	14.9	12.3	2.4	1.3	1.6
State unemployment compensation	100.0	96.5	86.7	81.0	14.1	1.5	1.8
Supplemental unemployment benefits	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other unemployment compensation	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Workers' compensation	100.0	69.2	11.2	8.5	1.5	1.2	.6
General assistance	100.0	48.8	43.6	40.9	3.5	.9	7.3
Other welfare	100.0	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	100.0	43.2	36.2	32.2	3.6	1.7	6.6
Federal Supplemental Security Income	100.0	8.6	4.6	3.4	.7	.6	2.7
Social Security benefits	100.0	14.6	3.9	1.8	1.0	1.3	.8
Received in-kind assistance	100.0	34.6	15.5	11.0	3.5	2.2	2.1
Food stamps	100.0	46.3	33.1	27.0	6.3	2.4	4.8
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants, and Children	100.0	48.2	29.1	23.2	5.1	1.7	3.5
Medicaid	100.0	32.6	24.1	20.8	3.4	1.4	5.1
Medicare	100.0	12.4	2.6	.7	.7	1.2	.6
Housing subsidy	100.0	45.8	22.0	16.9	4.1	2.6	3.8
Energy assistance	100.0	47.1	29.8	23.7	5.3	2.9	4.1
School lunch	100.0	62.1	29.2	21.6	6.8	3.1	3.9
Total who received no such assistance	100.0	81.3	12.7	6.3	3.5	3.7	.8

See footnotes at end of table.

Table 23. Persons in the civilian noninstitutional population by receipt and type of cash or in-kind assistance and type of employment problem, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984—Continued

Receipt and type of assistance	Total	Total with labor force activity	Persons with employment problems				Persons with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
	Percent distribution						
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total who received cash or in-kind assistance	33.4	19.0	42.3	52.8	35.8	22.4	55.7
Received cash assistance	23.9	9.3	24.3	33.2	15.7	10.1	31.3
State unemployment compensation	2.1	3.1	12.7	19.6	8.2	1.0	3.1
Supplemental unemployment benefits	.1	.1	.7	1.0	.4	–	.2
Other unemployment compensation	[2]	[2]	.1	.1	.1	.1	–
Workers' compensation	.6	.6	.4	.6	.2	.2	.3
General assistance	.6	.4	1.8	2.8	.6	.2	3.7
Other welfare	.1	.1	.3	.3	.2	.2	.5
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	1.8	1.2	4.6	6.7	1.8	1.0	9.9
Federal Supplemental Security Income	2.0	.3	.6	.8	.4	.4	4.3
Social Security benefits	18.0	3.9	4.8	3.8	4.9	7.3	12.2
Received in-kind assistance	28.8	14.9	30.6	35.8	27.7	19.9	50.5
Food stamps	6.7	4.7	15.2	20.5	11.5	5.2	26.1
Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children	.8	.6	1.6	2.1	1.1	.4	2.3
Medicaid	6.1	3.0	10.1	14.4	5.6	2.7	25.3
Medicare	15.8	2.9	2.8	1.3	3.2	6.0	7.9
Housing subsidy	3.3	2.3	5.0	6.3	3.7	2.7	10.1
Energy assistance	3.1	2.2	6.3	8.3	4.5	2.8	10.4
School lunch	7.8	7.3	15.7	19.1	14.6	7.8	25.0
Total who received no such assistance	66.6	81.0	57.7	47.2	64.2	77.6	44.3

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.
[2] Less then 0.05 percent.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Table 24. Average monthly assistance payments for recipients of cash assistance by type of assistance and type of employment problem and discouragement, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984

Type of assistance	Average monthly assistance payments for:						
	Total recipients	Recipients with labor force activity	Recipients with employment problems				Recipients with labor force inactivity due to discouragement
			Total	Some unemployment	Some involuntary part-time work	Low earners	
State unemployment compensation	$375	$372	$376	$385	$286	(1)	(1)
Supplemental unemployment benefits	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-	(1)
Other unemployment compensation	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	-
Workers' compensation	599	499	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
General assistance	195	202	207	206	(1)	(1)	(1)
Other welfare	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Aid to Families with Dependent Children	313	296	310	320	(1)	(1)	(1)
Federal Supplemental Security Income	220	274	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)	(1)
Social Security benefits	400	417	386	373	394	$368	$393

[1] Data not shown where base is less than 250,000.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July. The average monthly payments were calculated per receipt month, per recipient, for each type of assistance; that is, for each type of assistance, an average was calculated across receipt months for each recipient and those monthly averages were then averaged across all recipients.

Table 25. Persons with employment problems or with periods of discouragement who received cash or in-kind assistance by family size, during 4-month periods between January and July 1984

Labor market problem or discouragement	Total (in thousands)	Percent distribution by family size							
		Total	Persons in families						Persons not in families[1]
			Total	With two members	With three members	With four members	With five members	With six members or more	
Persons with employment problems	10,902	100.0	86.7	20.9	19.1	18.8	12.3	15.5	13.3
Some unemployment	8,252	100.0	86.4	18.6	19.4	20.0	12.4	16.0	13.6
Some involuntary part-time work	2,319	100.0	89.3	23.3	21.4	17.6	13.7	13.4	10.7
Low earners	1,244	100.0	85.2	32.9	16.3	14.3	11.3	10.4	14.8
Persons with some discouragement	1,204	100.0	87.6	20.8	18.8	16.5	9.7	21.9	12.4

[1] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: These estimates are derived from the Survey of Income and Program Participation and are averages of four overlapping 4-month reference periods between January and July 1984. The four periods are January through April, February through May, March through June, and April through July.

Appendix A. Explanatory Notes

Current Population Survey (CPS)

(Tables 1-19 and B-1 - B-3)

The source, coverage, concepts and definitions, and limitations of the data presented in this bulletin are described below.

Source of data

The primary data source is the supplement to the March 1985 CPS. The data refer to calendar year 1984.

Population coverage

Each month, trained interviewers collect information from a sample which, in 1985, totaled about 59,500 households in 729 areas in 1,973 counties and independent cities in each of the 50 States and the District of Columbia. Estimates are for persons 16 years of age and over in the civilian noninstitutional population during the calendar week ending March 23, 1985. The civilian nonistitutional population excludes all members of the Armed Forces and inmates of institutions such as homes for the aged and correctional institutions.

No information was obtained on persons who might have been in the civilian labor force during 1984 but were not in the civilian noninstitutional population as of the March date. Similarly, data on persons who died in 1984 or in 1985 before the survey date are not reflected. Persons who reached age 16 during January, February, or March 1985, however, are included.

Concepts and definitions

Work experience. Persons with work experience are those who worked as civilians at any time during the year at full- or part-time jobs. Respondents are asked how many hours they usually worked per week during the year. They are classified as having worked at full-time jobs if they worked 35 hours or more per week in a majority of the weeks employed during the year; respondents are classified as having worked at part-time jobs if they worked 1 to 34 hours per week in a majority of the weeks employed during the year.

Income. Data on income are limited to money income received before personal income taxes and payroll deductions. Money income is the sum of the amounts received from earnings (hourly wages, salaries, or profits or losses of self-employed operations); Social Security or Railroad Retirement benefits; public assistance or welfare payments; Supplemental Security Income; dividends, interest, and rental income or losses; unemployment, veterans', and workers' compensation; government and private employee pensions; alimony, child support, or regular contributions from persons not living in the household; and other periodic income. In the March 1985 CPS, income did not reflect nonmoney transfers, such as food stamps; subsidized housing; goods produced on a farm or in a home; and employer-financed fringe benefits like retirement, educational expenses, stock options, or health and life insurance. For more information on the income concept, see *Money Income of Households, Families, and Persons in the United States: 1984,* Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 151 (Bureau of the Census, April 1986).

Poverty (low income) classification. Poverty statistics presented in this bulletin are based on definitions developed by the Social Security Administration in 1964 and revised by Federal interagency committees in 1969 and 1980. These definitions are based on the Department of Agriculture's Economy Food Plan and reflect the different consumption requirements of families based on their size and number of children under 18 years old. Unrelated individuals and two-person families are further differentiated by age.

The latest modifications, implemented in the March 1982 CPS, were: (1) Elimination of separate thresholds (poverty levels) for farm families, (2) averaging of thresholds for female householders and "all other" families, and (3) development of a poverty threshold for families with nine members or more.

In 1984, the average poverty threshold for a family of four was $10,609; for a family of nine persons or more, the threshhold was $21,247; and for an unrelated individual age 65 and over, $4,979. The poverty threshholds are updated each year to reflect changes in the Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers (CPI-U). For more information, see *Money Income and Poverty Status of Families and Persons in the United States: 1984 (Advance Data from the March 1985 Current Population Survey),* Current Population Reports, Series P-60, No. 149 (Bureau of the Census, August 1985.)

Civilian labor force. The civilian labor force comprises all civilians 16 years and older classified as employed or unemployed sometime during the year.

Employed. Employed persons are all those who in 1984 worked as civilians for pay or profit (including paid vacations and sick leave) or worked without pay on a family-operated farm or business.

Year-round, full-time work. Year-round, full-time work is employment of 50 to 52 weeks during the year, usually at a full-time job.

Unemployed. Unemployed persons are those who were looking for work while not employed or were on layoff for at least 1 week during the year. The number of weeks unemployed is the total number of weeks accumulated during the entire year.

Involuntary part-time employment. Persons who worked less than 35 hours for at least 1 week during the year because of a) slack work or material shortages, or b) they could not find part-time work.

Median. The median is the value which divides a distribution into two equal parts, one part having values above the median and the other having values below the median. Median earnings in this bulletin are based on distributions which include zero values. The median is estimated by linear interpolation within the distribution. The precision of the estimates depends on the size of the interval which contains the median.

Earnings. Earnings are all money income from hourly wages, salaries, and profits or losses from self-employment.

Age. The age classification is based upon a person's age as of the last birthday.

Family. A family is a group of two persons or more residing together who are related by birth, marriage, or adoption. All such persons are considered as members of one family even though they may include a "subfamily," that is, a married couple or a parent-child group sharing the living quarters of the married couple or person maintaining the household.

Family or household income. In this bulletin, this term refers to family income for persons in families and personal income for unrelated individuals.

Reliability of the estimates

Estimating procedure. The estimating procedure used in this survey inflates weighted sample results to independent estimates of the civilian noninstitutional population by age, sex, and race. These independent estimates were based on statistics from the 1980 Census of Population and other data on births, deaths, immigration, emigration, and size of the Armed Forces.

Since the CPS estimates are based on a sample, they may differ somewhat from the figures that would have been obtained if a complete census had been taken using the same questionnaires, instructions, and enumerators. There are two types of errors possible in an estimate based on a sample survey: Sampling and nonsampling. The standard errors provided in this bulletin primarily indicate the magnitude of the sampling error. They also partially measure the effect of some nonsampling errors in response and enumeration, but do not measure any systematic biases in the data. The full extent of nonsampling error is unknown. Consequently, particular care should be exercised in the interpretation of figures based on a relatively small number of cases or on small differences between estimates.

Sampling variability. The standard errors that may be obtained using this appendix are primarily measures of sampling variability; that is, of the variation that occurred by chance because a sample rather than the entire population was surveyed. The sample estimate and its estimated standard error enable one to construct confidence intervals—ranges that would include the average result of all possible samples with a known probability. For example, if all possible samples were selected, each surveyed under essentially the same general conditions and using the same sample design, and if an estimate and its estimated standard error were calculated from each sample, then:

1. Approximately 68 percent of the intervals from one standard error below the estimate to one standard error above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
2. Approximately 90 percent of the intervals from 1.6 standard errors below the estimate to 1.6 standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.
3. Approximately 95 percent of the intervals from two standard errors below the estimate to two standard errors above the estimate would include the average result of all possible samples.

The average estimate derived from all possible samples may not be contained in any particular computed interval. However, for a particular sample, one can say with a specified confidence that the average estimate derived from all possible samples is included in the confidence interval.

Standard errors for data based on the CPS. Because of the large number of estimates that are produced from the CPS, it is not feasible to give a standard error for each of the estimates. Instead, generalized standard error tables and adjustment factors for different types of

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,767	1,425	342	66	86	84	74	32
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	88	40	48	4	10	1	19	14
$5,000 to $9,999	165	85	80	6	12	20	33	9
$10,000 to $14,999	187	122	64	15	18	15	12	4
$15,000 to $19,999	169	134	35	8	11	12	3	2
$20,000 to $24,999	222	177	46	15	9	18	3	1
$25,000 and over	935	866	69	19	25	18	5	2
Below poverty level:								
Total	193	89	104	7	20	19	38	21
Percent	10.9	6.2	30.5	(2)	23.2	23.0	(2)	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	257	123	134	10	26	23	50	25
Percent	14.5	8.6	39.1	(2)	30.0	27.7	(2)	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	327	172	155	17	30	29	55	25
Percent	18.5	12.1	45.3	(2)	35.3	34.0	(2)	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	485	280	204	26	43	44	64	27
Percent	27.4	19.7	59.8	(2)	50.4	52.1	(2)	(2)
Median family income	$26,041	$28,607	$13,304	(2)	$15,520	$16,400	(2)	(2)
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	1,624	1,119	504	93	162	132	82	35
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	45	21	24	7	5	7	-	5
$5,000 to $9,999	105	45	60	2	7	31	13	6
$10,000 to $14,999	158	84	74	16	18	17	17	6
$15,000 to $19,999	157	86	72	13	14	15	17	13
$20,000 to $24,999	185	128	57	5	27	13	12	-
$25,000 and over	974	756	218	50	91	50	23	5
Below poverty level:								
Total	116	42	74	12	13	30	14	5
Percent	7.2	3.8	14.7	13.2	8.1	22.6	16.7	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	172	64	108	15	21	39	22	10
Percent	10.6	5.7	21.4	15.9	13.1	29.8	27.2	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	222	98	125	17	24	47	26	11
Percent	13.7	8.7	24.8	18.7	15.0	35.3	31.0	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	373	191	183	33	31	62	41	17
Percent	23.0	17.0	36.2	35.2	18.9	46.9	49.2	(2)
Median family income	$29,131	$33,025	$22,464	$27,092	$27,585	$17,892	$18,253	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
All other men[3]								
Total	11,027	8,616	2,411	525	715	558	509	104
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	1,367	597	770	117	130	181	261	82
$5,000 to $9,999	1,750	1,124	625	111	201	157	136	21
$10,000 to $14,999	1,989	1,517	472	127	176	107	62	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,644	1,386	258	75	96	57	29	1
$20,000 to $24,999	1,329	1,172	157	56	55	38	9	-
$25,000 and over	2,949	2,820	129	39	57	19	12	1
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,582	719	863	131	162	206	279	86
Percent	14.3	8.3	35.8	24.9	22.6	36.9	54.7	82.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	2,054	1,002	1,052	161	191	259	342	99
Percent	18.6	11.6	43.6	30.7	26.7	46.5	67.1	94.7
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,588	1,368	1,220	198	259	293	370	100
Percent	23.5	15.9	50.6	37.7	36.2	52.5	72.7	95.8
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,557	2,040	1,517	260	382	359	412	103
Percent	32.3	23.7	62.9	49.7	53.4	64.3	81.0	98.5
Median family income	$16,005	$18,739	$8,167	$11,133	$10,481	$7,683	$4,704	$1,242
All other women[3]								
Total	9,205	7,774	1,431	409	469	321	183	49
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	1,270	741	529	121	130	126	106	46
$5,000 to $9,999	1,912	1,457	455	133	169	109	41	3
$10,000 to $14,999	2,021	1,778	243	75	92	49	26	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,593	1,476	117	47	47	18	5	-
$20,000 to $24,999	1,061	1,025	35	18	9	9	-	-
$25,000 and over	1,347	1,296	51	15	21	10	6	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,461	875	586	131	147	154	107	46
Percent	15.9	11.3	40.9	32.1	31.4	47.9	58.5	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,894	1,191	703	167	195	172	121	47
Percent	20.6	15.3	49.1	40.8	41.7	53.6	66.3	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,461	1,597	863	217	252	213	133	49
Percent	26.7	20.5	60.3	53.2	53.7	66.1	72.3	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,626	2,571	1,055	280	322	246	157	49
Percent	39.4	33.1	73.7	68.6	68.7	76.6	85.8	(2)
Median family income	$13,478	$14,736	$6,921	$7,960	$7,891	$6,186	$4,078	(2)

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

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Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All persons 16 and over								
Total	43,877	21,039	14,429	4,316	4,687	2,664	2,663	8,409
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	2,823	1,067	1,315	337	485	259	253	442
$5,000 to $9,999	4,820	1,842	2,073	523	640	426	485	904
$10,000 to $14,999	5,017	1,927	2,060	502	687	362	409	1,030
$15,000 to $19,999	4,689	1,943	1,806	561	562	376	307	940
$20,000 to $24,999	4,660	2,062	1,653	565	517	282	290	945
$25,000 and over	21,868	12,198	5,521	1,829	1,816	959	920	4,148
Below poverty level:								
Total	5,437	1,932	2,561	653	843	507	557	944
Percent	12.4	9.2	17.7	14.8	18.0	19.0	20.9	11.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	7,595	2,734	3,496	895	1,139	700	763	1,365
Percent	17.3	13.0	24.2	20.3	24.3	26.3	28.6	16.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	9,869	3,630	4,444	1,132	1,458	902	952	1,795
Percent	22.5	17.3	30.8	25.6	31.1	33.9	35.7	21.3
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	14,803	5,731	6,379	1,727	2,044	1,266	1,343	2,692
Percent	33.7	27.2	44.2	39.1	43.6	47.5	50.4	32.0
Median family income	$24,931	$28,827	$19,884	$21,492	$19,906	$18,760	$17,823	$24,581
Husbands								
Total	8,242	2,026	3,658	1,407	1,229	673	349	2,558
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	282	45	164	61	49	31	23	72
$5,000 to $9,999	767	163	405	108	142	91	64	198
$10,000 to $14,999	1,143	312	513	175	185	109	44	318
$15,000 to $19,999	1,191	303	572	209	172	123	67	316
$20,000 to $24,999	1,117	280	517	206	176	90	46	320
$25,000 and over	3,743	922	1,487	647	506	228	105	1,334
Below poverty level:								
Total	914	130	527	163	176	115	73	257
Percent	11.1	6.4	14.4	11.6	14.3	17.2	20.9	10.1
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,382	206	782	239	268	168	108	393
Percent	16.8	10.2	21.4	17.0	21.8	25.0	30.9	15.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,799	290	999	301	355	214	130	510
Percent	21.8	14.3	27.3	21.4	28.9	31.8	37.1	19.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,814	490	1,497	488	513	319	177	827
Percent	34.1	24.2	40.9	34.7	41.7	47.4	50.5	32.3
Median family income	$23,273	$23,464	$21,536	$23,826	$21,710	$19,216	$17,812	$25,504

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Wives								
Total	13,332	8,342	3,039	881	866	554	737	1,951
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	242	131	83	17	29	22	15	28
$5,000 to $9,999	643	309	249	68	66	58	57	86
$10,000 to $14,999	1,062	580	355	82	102	79	92	126
$15,000 to $19,999	1,427	816	424	129	131	74	91	187
$20,000 to $24,999	1,678	981	466	162	107	68	129	230
$25,000 and over	8,280	5,526	1,461	424	432	252	353	1,292
Below poverty level:								
Total	754	375	279	68	80	59	72	101
Percent	5.7	4.5	9.2	7.7	9.2	10.7	9.7	5.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,208	606	442	111	137	95	99	161
Percent	9.1	7.3	14.5	12.6	15.8	17.1	13.4	8.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,672	869	594	153	174	129	137	209
Percent	12.5	10.4	19.5	17.4	20.1	23.3	18.5	10.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,018	1,640	1,015	274	281	208	252	363
Percent	22.6	19.7	33.4	31.1	32.5	37.5	34.2	18.6
Median family income	$29,771	$31,571	$24,378	$24,608	$24,836	$23,066	$24,567	$31,715
Others in married-couple families								
Total	9,034	5,547	2,382	615	817	482	467	1,105
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	86	49	28	5	9	8	5	10
$5,000 to $9,999	200	89	72	14	33	14	12	38
$10,000 to $14,999	364	175	135	37	48	19	30	53
$15,000 to $19,999	488	253	171	49	39	48	36	63
$20,000 to $24,999	659	364	211	46	80	40	44	85
$25,000 and over	7,237	4,617	1,764	464	608	354	339	856
Below poverty level:								
Total	396	182	151	31	60	24	35	64
Percent	4.4	3.3	6.3	5.0	7.4	5.0	7.6	5.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	610	293	227	49	83	42	53	91
Percent	6.8	5.3	9.5	7.9	10.2	8.8	11.3	8.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	892	415	347	77	127	65	77	129
Percent	9.9	7.5	14.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	16.5	11.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,668	848	575	149	199	116	111	245
Percent	18.5	15.3	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.1	23.8	22.2
Median family income	$41,556	$43,073	$37,570	$36,166	$36,933	$38,890	$38,129	$42,829

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Women who maintain families								
Total	2,188	789	920	236	270	166	249	479
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	369	144	179	50	53	32	44	46
$5,000 to $9,999	624	195	308	85	72	54	97	121
$10,000 to $14,999	441	134	207	51	66	26	63	100
$15,000 to $19,999	244	102	91	15	24	28	24	51
$20,000 to $24,999	169	58	68	17	33	10	9	43
$25,000 and over	339	156	68	18	22	16	12	116
Below poverty level:								
Total	839	295	412	110	102	69	130	133
Percent	38.4	37.3	44.7	46.7	37.9	41.4	52.3	27.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,050	340	522	146	129	89	159	188
Percent	48.0	43.1	56.8	61.6	47.8	53.5	64.1	39.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,263	414	606	160	158	112	177	243
Percent	57.7	52.5	65.9	67.8	58.5	67.4	71.1	50.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,530	505	742	191	201	133	217	283
Percent	69.9	64.0	80.6	80.7	74.6	80.5	87.2	59.2
Median family income	$10,963	$11,945	$9,441	$8,188	$11,232	$9,727	$8,245	$12,784
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	3,177	1,419	1,300	312	421	274	293	458
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	183	59	100	13	47	20	20	24
$5,000 to $9,999	428	170	205	35	79	39	53	53
$10,000 to $14,999	475	197	224	42	80	43	60	53
$15,000 to $19,999	481	191	222	56	71	56	39	68
$20,000 to $24,999	475	199	207	60	50	50	47	68
$25,000 and over	1,196	603	341	107	94	66	74	193
Below poverty level:								
Total	549	204	283	48	117	55	63	62
Percent	17.3	14.4	21.8	15.5	27.8	20.2	21.3	13.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	767	291	379	67	153	73	87	96
Percent	24.1	20.5	29.2	21.4	36.5	26.5	29.5	21.0
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,003	378	495	90	189	89	128	130
Percent	31.6	26.6	38.1	28.7	45.0	32.3	43.5	28.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,403	546	685	135	243	133	174	172
Percent	44.2	38.4	52.7	43.3	57.7	48.6	59.4	37.6
Median family income	$20,234	$22,498	$17,562	$20,997	$15,586	$18,109	$16,206	$22,099

See footnotes at end of table.

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Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Men who maintain families								
Total	438	80	219	65	84	48	23	139
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	36	6	24	5	8	6	6	6
$5,000 to $9,999	79	7	48	13	12	19	4	23
$10,000 to $14,999	87	16	46	17	15	7	7	26
$15,000 to $19,999	43	6	27	4	16	3	3	10
$20,000 to $24,999	50	16	16	2	11	4	-	18
$25,000 and over	144	29	58	24	22	8	3	57
Below poverty level:								
Total	87	11	51	16	12	14	8	26
Percent	19.8	13.1	23.1	(2)	14.8	(2)	(2)	18.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	113	13	65	21	21	14	8	35
Percent	25.7	16.3	29.6	(2)	25.2	(2)	(2)	25.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	149	16	90	24	27	28	11	42
Percent	33.9	20.2	41.2	(2)	32.1	(2)	(2)	30.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	207	27	126	36	38	34	18	54
Percent	47.2	33.9	57.5	(2)	45.4	(2)	(2)	38.8
Median family income	$16,352	$21,123	$13,825	(2)	$17,453	(2)	(2)	$20,853
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	712	272	315	85	118	56	57	125
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	24	8	16	7	-	7	2	-
$5,000 to $9,999	57	21	27	1	10	11	5	9
$10,000 to $14,999	89	22	52	11	13	11	17	15
$15,000 to $19,999	64	19	37	7	14	8	8	7
$20,000 to $24,999	78	26	34	12	12	8	3	18
$25,000 and over	400	176	148	46	69	11	22	76
Below poverty level:								
Total	54	19	30	9	5	12	6	4
Percent	7.6	7.2	9.6	10.3	3.8	(2)	(2)	3.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	82	27	42	10	8	12	12	12
Percent	11.5	10.0	13.4	11.7	6.4	(2)	(2)	9.9
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	113	35	62	11	16	21	13	16
Percent	15.8	12.9	19.6	13.3	13.8	(2)	(2)	12.8
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	196	60	111	27	23	31	31	24
Percent	27.5	22.2	35.3	31.7	19.4	(2)	(2)	19.6
Median family income	$27,145	$29,702	$24,032	$28,358	$25,967	(2)	(2)	$28,335

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All other men[3]								
Total	3,533	1,037	1,565	542	589	243	191	932
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	828	266	435	126	179	77	53	127
$5,000 to $9,999	926	320	412	103	147	78	84	195
$10,000 to $14,999	693	178	313	129	105	44	35	202
$15,000 to $19,999	418	110	164	66	61	23	14	144
$20,000 to $24,999	285	91	94	43	42	6	3	99
$25,000 and over	383	71	147	76	55	13	2	164
Below poverty level:								
Total	951	308	499	144	190	91	73	145
Percent	26.9	29.7	31.9	26.6	32.3	37.6	38.1	15.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,204	399	618	166	231	120	101	187
Percent	34.1	38.5	39.5	30.6	39.3	49.3	52.7	20.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,476	486	721	194	271	139	117	269
Percent	41.8	46.9	46.1	35.8	46.0	57.1	61.3	28.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,940	639	931	262	355	169	146	370
Percent	54.9	61.7	59.5	48.3	60.2	69.5	76.4	39.7
Median family income	$10,062	$8,610	$9,205	$11,624	$9,181	$6,658	$6,473	$13,686
All other women[3]								
Total	3,221	1,527	1,032	272	294	169	297	662
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	772	359	285	55	90	56	84	128
$5,000 to $9,999	1,097	569	347	97	80	63	108	180
$10,000 to $14,999	664	312	215	57	74	23	60	137
$15,000 to $19,999	334	143	98	27	34	12	26	93
$20,000 to $24,999	149	46	39	17	7	5	10	63
$25,000 and over	206	98	48	20	9	10	9	60
Below poverty level:								
Total	892	409	330	64	100	67	99	152
Percent	27.7	26.8	31.9	23.5	34.1	39.5	33.2	23.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,179	559	418	87	108	87	136	201
Percent	36.6	36.6	40.5	31.9	36.8	51.5	45.9	30.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,503	727	530	121	141	105	163	246
Percent	46.7	47.6	51.4	44.6	47.9	62.1	54.9	37.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,025	975	696	165	192	123	217	354
Percent	62.9	63.8	67.5	60.6	65.2	72.5	73.2	53.5
Median family income	$8,646	$8,336	$8,107	$9,113	$8,517	$6,438	$7,154	$10,438

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
All persons 16 and over								
Total	70,419	4,492	1,768	2,724	6,089	13,717	46,121	$19,294
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	772	746	553	193	11	13	2	874
$5,000 to $9,999	2,607	983	226	757	1,587	23	14	7,397
$10,000 to $14,999	5,478	626	234	392	792	4,021	39	11,352
$15,000 to $19,999	6,884	479	167	312	819	1,611	3,974	15,473
$20,000 to $24,999	7,655	417	154	263	683	1,593	4,961	18,725
$25,000 and over	47,023	1,240	434	806	2,197	6,455	37,131	24,663
Below poverty level:								
Total	2,076	1,402	745	656	397	253	23	5,006
Percent	2.9	31.2	42.1	24.1	6.5	1.8	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,510	1,848	863	985	877	669	117	6,479
Percent	5.0	41.1	48.8	36.2	14.4	4.9	.3	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	5,372	2,165	950	1,215	1,598	1,199	410	7,584
Percent	7.6	48.2	53.7	44.6	26.2	8.7	.9	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	10,235	2,643	1,114	1,528	2,822	3,042	1,728	9,613
Percent	14.5	58.8	63.0	56.1	46.3	22.2	3.7	-
Median family income	$32,761	$13,986	$12,395	$15,302	$18,946	$23,642	$38,346	-
Husbands								
Total	31,327	1,272	710	562	1,107	3,372	25,577	25,272
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	304	298	266	33	1	2	2	-1,035
$5,000 to $9,999	601	291	109	182	302	4	5	6,952
$10,000 to $14,999	1,443	228	118	110	264	939	13	10,803
$15,000 to $19,999	2,192	163	68	95	247	650	1,132	15,116
$20,000 to $24,999	3,106	111	60	51	133	705	2,156	18,437
$25,000 and over	23,681	181	90	91	159	1,072	22,269	29,787
Below poverty level:								
Total	956	568	367	202	201	174	12	5,328
Percent	3.1	44.7	51.7	35.9	18.1	5.2	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,606	670	420	249	369	474	93	8,086
Percent	5.1	52.7	59.2	44.4	33.3	14.1	.4	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,365	741	449	293	506	769	348	9,603
Percent	7.6	58.3	63.2	52.1	45.8	22.8	1.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	4,463	893	524	369	688	1,411	1,471	11,934
Percent	14.2	70.2	73.8	65.7	62.2	41.8	5.8	-
Median family income	$36,009	$10,944	$9,123	$12,310	$14,807	$20,576	$40,119	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,767	1,425	342	66	86	84	74	32
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	88	40	48	4	10	1	19	14
$5,000 to $9,999	165	85	80	6	12	20	33	9
$10,000 to $14,999	187	122	64	15	18	15	12	4
$15,000 to $19,999	169	134	35	8	11	12	3	2
$20,000 to $24,999	222	177	46	15	9	18	3	1
$25,000 and over	935	866	69	19	25	18	5	2
Below poverty level:								
Total	193	89	104	7	20	19	38	21
Percent	10.9	6.2	30.5	(2)	23.2	23.0	(2)	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	257	123	134	10	26	23	50	25
Percent	14.5	8.6	39.1	(2)	30.0	27.7	(2)	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	327	172	155	17	30	29	55	25
Percent	18.5	12.1	45.3	(2)	35.3	34.0	(2)	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	485	280	204	26	43	44	64	27
Percent	27.4	19.7	59.8	(2)	50.4	52.1	(2)	(2)
Median family income	$26,041	$28,607	$13,304	(2)	$15,520	$16,400	(2)	(2)
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	1,624	1,119	504	93	162	132	82	35
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	45	21	24	7	5	7	-	5
$5,000 to $9,999	105	45	60	2	7	31	13	6
$10,000 to $14,999	158	84	74	16	18	17	17	6
$15,000 to $19,999	157	86	72	13	14	15	17	13
$20,000 to $24,999	185	128	57	5	27	13	12	-
$25,000 and over	974	756	218	50	91	50	23	5
Below poverty level:								
Total	116	42	74	12	13	30	14	5
Percent	7.2	3.8	14.7	13.2	8.1	22.6	16.7	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	172	64	108	15	21	39	22	10
Percent	10.6	5.7	21.4	15.9	13.1	29.8	27.2	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	222	98	125	17	24	47	26	11
Percent	13.7	8.7	24.8	18.7	15.0	35.3	31.0	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	373	191	183	33	31	62	41	17
Percent	23.0	17.0	36.2	35.2	18.9	46.9	49.2	(2)
Median family income	$29,131	$33,025	$22,464	$27,092	$27,585	$17,892	$18,253	(2)

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-1. Persons with unemployment by family status, family income, poverty status, and weeks of unemployment, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Persons with labor force experience	Without unemployment	Total with unemployment	Weeks of unemployment				
				1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 to 51 weeks	52 weeks
All other men[3]								
Total	11,027	8,616	2,411	525	715	558	509	104
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	1,367	597	770	117	130	181	261	82
$5,000 to $9,999	1,750	1,124	625	111	201	157	136	21
$10,000 to $14,999	1,989	1,517	472	127	176	107	62	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,644	1,386	258	75	96	57	29	1
$20,000 to $24,999	1,329	1,172	157	56	55	38	9	-
$25,000 and over	2,949	2,820	129	39	57	19	12	1
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,582	719	863	131	162	206	279	86
Percent	14.3	8.3	35.8	24.9	22.6	36.9	54.7	82.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	2,054	1,002	1,052	161	191	259	342	99
Percent	18.6	11.6	43.6	30.7	26.7	46.5	67.1	94.7
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,588	1,368	1,220	198	259	293	370	100
Percent	23.5	15.9	50.6	37.7	36.2	52.5	72.7	95.8
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,557	2,040	1,517	260	382	359	412	103
Percent	32.3	23.7	62.9	49.7	53.4	64.3	81.0	98.5
Median family income	$16,005	$18,739	$8,167	$11,133	$10,481	$7,683	$4,704	$1,242
All other women[3]								
Total	9,205	7,774	1,431	409	469	321	183	49
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	1,270	741	529	121	130	126	106	46
$5,000 to $9,999	1,912	1,457	455	133	169	109	41	3
$10,000 to $14,999	2,021	1,778	243	75	92	49	26	-
$15,000 to $19,999	1,593	1,476	117	47	47	18	5	-
$20,000 to $24,999	1,061	1,025	35	18	9	9	-	-
$25,000 and over	1,347	1,296	51	15	21	10	6	-
Below poverty level:								
Total	1,461	875	586	131	147	154	107	46
Percent	15.9	11.3	40.9	32.1	31.4	47.9	58.5	(2)
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,894	1,191	703	167	195	172	121	47
Percent	20.6	15.3	49.1	40.8	41.7	53.6	66.3	(2)
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,461	1,597	863	217	252	213	133	49
Percent	26.7	20.5	60.3	53.2	53.7	66.1	72.3	(2)
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,626	2,571	1,055	280	322	246	157	49
Percent	39.4	33.1	73.7	68.6	68.7	76.6	85.8	(2)
Median family income	$13,478	$14,736	$6,921	$7,960	$7,891	$6,186	$4,078	(2)

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All persons 16 and over								
Total	43,877	21,039	14,429	4,416	4,687	2,664	2,663	8,409
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	2,823	1,067	1,315	337	465	259	253	442
$5,000 to $9,999	4,820	1,842	2,073	523	640	426	485	904
$10,000 to $14,999	5,017	1,927	2,060	602	687	362	409	1,030
$15,000 to $19,999	4,689	1,943	1,806	561	562	376	307	940
$20,000 to $24,999	4,660	2,062	1,653	565	517	282	290	945
$25,000 and over	21,868	12,198	5,521	1,826	1,816	959	920	4,148
Below poverty level:								
Total	5,437	1,932	2,561	653	843	507	557	944
Percent	12.4	9.2	17.7	14.8	18.0	19.0	20.9	11.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	7,595	2,734	3,496	895	1,139	700	763	1,365
Percent	17.3	13.0	24.2	20.3	24.3	26.3	28.6	16.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	9,869	3,630	4,444	1,132	1,458	902	952	1,795
Percent	22.5	17.3	30.8	25.6	31.1	33.9	35.7	21.3
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	14,803	5,731	6,379	1,727	2,044	1,266	1,343	2,692
Percent	33.7	27.2	44.2	39.1	43.6	47.5	50.4	32.0
Median family income	$24,931	$28,827	$19,884	$21,492	$19,906	$18,760	$17,823	$24,581
Husbands								
Total	8,242	2,026	3,658	1,407	1,229	673	349	2,558
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	282	45	164	61	49	31	23	72
$5,000 to $9,999	767	163	405	108	142	91	64	198
$10,000 to $14,999	1,143	312	513	175	185	109	44	318
$15,000 to $19,999	1,191	303	572	209	172	123	67	316
$20,000 to $24,999	1,117	280	517	206	176	90	46	320
$25,000 and over	3,743	922	1,487	647	506	228	105	1,334
Below poverty level:								
Total	914	130	527	163	176	115	73	257
Percent	11.1	6.4	14.4	11.6	14.3	17.2	20.9	10.1
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,382	206	782	239	268	168	108	393
Percent	16.8	10.2	21.4	17.0	21.8	25.0	30.9	15.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,799	290	999	301	355	214	130	510
Percent	21.8	14.3	27.3	21.4	28.9	31.8	37.1	19.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,814	490	1,497	488	513	319	177	827
Percent	34.1	24.2	40.9	34.7	41.7	47.4	50.5	32.3
Median family income	$23,273	$23,464	$21,536	$23,826	$21,710	$19,216	$17,812	$25,504

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Wives								
Total	13,332	8,342	3,039	881	866	554	737	1,951
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	242	131	83	17	29	22	15	28
$5,000 to $9,999	643	309	249	68	66	58	57	86
$10,000 to $14,999	1,062	580	355	82	102	79	92	126
$15,000 to $19,999	1,427	816	424	129	131	74	91	187
$20,000 to $24,999	1,678	981	466	162	107	68	129	230
$25,000 and over	8,280	5,526	1,461	424	432	252	353	1,292
Below poverty level:								
Total	754	375	279	68	80	59	72	101
Percent	5.7	4.5	9.2	7.7	9.2	10.7	9.7	5.2
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,208	606	442	111	137	95	99	161
Percent	9.1	7.3	14.5	12.6	15.8	17.1	13.4	8.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,672	869	594	153	174	129	137	209
Percent	12.5	10.4	19.5	17.4	20.1	23.3	18.5	10.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	3,018	1,640	1,015	274	281	208	252	363
Percent	22.6	19.7	33.4	31.1	32.5	37.5	34.2	18.6
Median family income	$29,771	$31,571	$24,378	$24,608	$24,836	$23,066	$24,567	$31,715
Others in married-couple families								
Total	9,034	5,547	2,382	615	817	482	467	1,105
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	86	49	28	5	9	8	5	10
$5,000 to $9,999	200	89	72	14	33	14	12	38
$10,000 to $14,999	364	175	135	37	48	19	30	53
$15,000 to $19,999	488	253	171	49	39	48	36	63
$20,000 to $24,999	659	364	211	46	80	40	44	85
$25,000 and over	7,237	4,617	1,764	464	608	354	339	856
Below poverty level:								
Total	396	182	151	31	60	24	35	64
Percent	4.4	3.3	6.3	5.0	7.4	5.0	7.6	5.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	610	293	227	49	83	42	53	91
Percent	6.8	5.3	9.5	7.9	10.2	8.8	11.3	8.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	892	415	347	77	127	65	77	129
Percent	9.9	7.5	14.6	12.5	15.6	13.5	16.5	11.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,668	848	575	149	199	116	111	245
Percent	18.5	15.3	24.1	24.2	24.3	24.1	23.8	22.2
Median family income	$41,556	$43,073	$37,570	$36,166	$36,933	$38,890	$38,129	$42,829

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Women who maintain families								
Total	2,188	789	920	236	270	166	249	479
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	369	144	179	50	53	32	44	46
$5,000 to $9,999	624	195	308	85	72	54	97	121
$10,000 to $14,999	441	134	207	51	66	26	63	100
$15,000 to $19,999	244	102	91	15	24	28	24	51
$20,000 to $24,999	169	58	68	17	33	10	9	43
$25,000 and over	339	156	68	18	22	16	12	116
Below poverty level:								
Total	839	295	412	110	102	69	130	133
Percent	38.4	37.3	44.7	46.7	37.9	41.4	52.3	27.8
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,050	340	522	146	129	89	159	188
Percent	48.0	43.1	56.8	61.6	47.8	53.5	64.1	39.2
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,263	414	606	160	158	112	177	243
Percent	57.7	52.5	65.9	67.8	58.5	67.4	71.1	50.7
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,530	505	742	191	201	133	217	283
Percent	69.9	64.0	80.6	80.7	74.6	80.5	87.2	59.2
Median family income	$10,963	$11,945	$9,441	$8,188	$11,232	$9,727	$8,245	$12,784
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	3,177	1,419	1,300	312	421	274	293	458
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	183	59	100	13	47	20	20	24
$5,000 to $9,999	428	170	205	35	79	39	53	53
$10,000 to $14,999	475	197	224	42	80	43	60	53
$15,000 to $19,999	481	191	222	56	71	56	39	68
$20,000 to $24,999	475	199	207	60	50	50	47	68
$25,000 and over	1,196	603	341	107	94	66	74	193
Below poverty level:								
Total	549	204	283	48	117	55	63	62
Percent	17.3	14.4	21.8	15.5	27.8	20.2	21.3	13.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	767	291	379	67	153	73	87	96
Percent	24.1	20.5	29.2	21.4	36.5	26.5	29.5	21.0
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,003	378	495	90	189	89	128	130
Percent	31.6	26.6	38.1	28.7	45.0	32.3	43.5	28.5
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,403	546	685	135	243	133	174	172
Percent	44.2	38.4	52.7	43.3	57.7	48.6	59.4	37.6
Median family income	$20,234	$22,498	$17,562	$20,997	$15,586	$18,109	$16,206	$22,099

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
Men who maintain families								
Total	438	80	219	65	84	48	23	139
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	36	6	24	5	8	6	6	6
$5,000 to $9,999	79	7	48	13	12	19	4	23
$10,000 to $14,999	87	16	46	17	15	7	7	26
$15,000 to $19,999	43	6	27	4	16	3	3	10
$20,000 to $24,999	50	16	16	2	11	4	–	18
$25,000 and over	144	29	58	24	22	8	3	57
Below poverty level:								
Total	87	11	51	16	12	14	8	26
Percent	19.8	13.1	23.1	(2)	14.8	(2)	(2)	18.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	113	13	65	21	21	14	8	35
Percent	25.7	16.3	29.6	(2)	25.2	(2)	(2)	25.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	149	16	90	24	27	28	11	42
Percent	33.9	20.2	41.2	(2)	32.1	(2)	(2)	30.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	207	27	126	36	38	34	18	54
Percent	47.2	33.9	57.5	(2)	45.4	(2)	(2)	38.8
Median family income	$16,352	$21,123	$13,825	(2)	$17,453	(2)	(2)	$20,853
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	712	272	315	85	118	56	57	125
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	24	8	16	7	–	7	2	–
$5,000 to $9,999	57	21	27	1	10	11	5	9
$10,000 to $14,999	89	22	52	11	13	11	17	15
$15,000 to $19,999	64	19	37	7	14	8	8	7
$20,000 to $24,999	78	26	34	12	12	8	3	18
$25,000 and over	400	176	148	46	69	11	22	76
Below poverty level:								
Total	54	19	30	9	5	12	6	4
Percent	7.6	7.2	9.6	10.3	3.8	(2)	(2)	3.5
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	82	27	42	10	8	12	12	12
Percent	11.5	10.0	13.4	11.7	6.4	(2)	(2)	9.9
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	113	35	62	11	16	21	13	16
Percent	15.8	12.9	19.6	13.3	13.8	(2)	(2)	12.8
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	196	60	111	27	23	31	31	24
Percent	27.5	22.2	35.3	31.7	19.4	(2)	(2)	19.6
Median family income	$27,145	$29,702	$24,032	$28,358	$25,967	(2)	(2)	$28,335

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-2. Persons with part-time employment by family status, family income, poverty status, and reason for working part time, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	Reason for working part time						
		Voluntary: Wanted or could only work part time	Involuntary: Slack work or could only find part-time work					Other reasons
			Total	1 to 4 weeks	5 to 14 weeks	15 to 26 weeks	27 weeks or more	
All other men[3]								
Total	3,533	1,037	1,565	542	589	243	191	932
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	828	266	435	126	179	77	53	127
$5,000 to $9,999	926	320	412	103	147	78	84	195
$10,000 to $14,999	693	178	313	129	105	44	35	202
$15,000 to $19,999	418	110	164	66	61	23	14	144
$20,000 to $24,999	285	91	94	43	42	6	3	99
$25,000 and over	383	71	147	76	55	13	2	164
Below poverty level:								
Total	951	308	499	144	190	91	73	145
Percent	26.9	29.7	31.9	26.6	32.3	37.6	38.1	15.6
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,204	399	618	166	231	120	101	187
Percent	34.1	38.5	39.5	30.6	39.3	49.3	52.7	20.1
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,476	486	721	194	271	139	117	269
Percent	41.8	46.9	46.1	35.8	46.0	57.1	61.3	28.9
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,940	639	931	262	355	169	146	370
Percent	54.9	61.7	59.5	48.3	60.2	69.5	76.4	39.7
Median family income	$10,062	$8,610	$9,205	$11,624	$9,181	$6,658	$6,473	$13,686
All other women[3]								
Total	3,221	1,527	1,032	272	294	169	297	662
Family income:[1]								
Under $5,000	772	359	285	55	90	56	84	128
$5,000 to $9,999	1,097	569	347	97	80	63	108	180
$10,000 to $14,999	664	312	215	57	74	23	60	137
$15,000 to $19,999	334	143	98	27	34	12	26	93
$20,000 to $24,999	149	46	39	17	7	5	10	63
$25,000 and over	206	98	48	20	9	10	9	60
Below poverty level:								
Total	892	409	330	64	100	67	99	152
Percent	27.7	26.8	31.9	23.5	34.1	39.5	33.2	23.0
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,179	559	418	87	108	87	136	201
Percent	36.6	36.6	40.5	31.9	36.8	51.5	45.9	30.4
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	1,503	727	530	121	141	105	163	246
Percent	46.7	47.6	51.4	44.6	47.9	62.1	54.9	37.2
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	2,025	975	696	165	192	123	217	354
Percent	62.9	63.8	67.5	60.6	65.2	72.5	73.2	53.5
Median family income	$8,646	$8,336	$8,107	$9,113	$8,517	$6,438	$7,154	$10,438

[1] Personal income for "all other" men and women.
[2] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.
[3] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.
NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
All persons 16 and over								
Total	70,419	4,492	1,768	2,724	6,089	13,717	46,121	$19,294
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	772	746	553	193	11	13	2	874
$5,000 to $9,999	2,607	983	226	757	1,587	23	14	7,397
$10,000 to $14,999	5,478	626	234	392	792	4,021	39	11,352
$15,000 to $19,999	6,884	479	167	312	819	1,611	3,974	15,473
$20,000 to $24,999	7,655	417	154	263	683	1,593	4,961	18,725
$25,000 and over	47,023	1,240	434	806	2,197	6,455	37,131	24,663
Below poverty level:								
Total	2,076	1,402	745	656	397	253	23	5,006
Percent	2.9	31.2	42.1	24.1	6.5	1.8	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	3,510	1,848	863	985	877	669	117	6,479
Percent	5.0	41.1	48.8	36.2	14.4	4.9	.3	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	5,372	2,165	950	1,215	1,598	1,199	410	7,584
Percent	7.6	48.2	53.7	44.6	26.2	8.7	.9	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	10,235	2,643	1,114	1,528	2,822	3,042	1,728	9,613
Percent	14.5	58.8	63.0	56.1	46.3	22.2	3.7	-
Median family income	$32,761	$13,986	$12,395	$15,302	$18,946	$23,642	$38,346	-
Husbands								
Total	31,327	1,272	710	562	1,107	3,372	25,577	25,272
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	304	298	266	33	1	2	2	-1,035
$5,000 to $9,999	601	291	109	182	302	4	5	6,952
$10,000 to $14,999	1,443	228	118	110	264	939	13	10,803
$15,000 to $19,999	2,192	163	68	95	247	650	1,132	15,116
$20,000 to $24,999	3,106	111	60	51	133	705	2,156	18,437
$25,000 and over	23,681	181	90	91	159	1,072	22,269	29,787
Below poverty level:								
Total	956	568	367	202	201	174	12	5,328
Percent	3.1	44.7	51.7	35.9	18.1	5.2	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	1,606	670	420	249	369	474	93	8,086
Percent	5.1	52.7	59.2	44.4	33.3	14.1	.4	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	2,365	741	449	293	506	769	348	9,603
Percent	7.6	58.3	63.2	52.1	45.8	22.8	1.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	4,463	893	524	369	688	1,411	1,471	11,934
Percent	14.2	70.2	73.8	65.7	62.2	41.8	5.8	-
Median family income	$36,009	$10,944	$9,123	$12,310	$14,807	$20,576	$40,119	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Wives								
Total	14,517	1,279	525	754	1,892	4,258	7,088	$14,763
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	84	72	60	12	7	5	-	1
$5,000 to $9,999	210	116	58	58	79	9	6	5,409
$10,000 to $14,999	465	182	59	123	118	152	14	7,867
$15,000 to $19,999	902	176	59	117	336	285	106	9,383
$20,000 to $24,999	1,206	190	69	120	341	485	191	10,388
$25,000 and over	11,649	543	220	323	1,011	3,323	6,772	16,154
Below poverty level:								
Total	252	163	113	50	55	27	6	3,966
Percent	1.7	12.7	21.4	6.6	2.9	.6	.1	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	439	239	143	96	123	64	13	6,117
Percent	3.0	18.7	27.2	12.8	6.5	1.5	.2	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	639	320	167	153	186	109	24	6,717
Percent	4.4	25.0	31.8	20.3	9.8	2.6	.3	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,286	465	215	250	424	322	75	8,004
Percent	8.9	36.3	40.9	33.2	22.4	7.6	1.1	-
Median family income	$39,123	$22,736	$22,446	$22,990	$25,878	$33,856	$48,729	-
Others in married-couple families								
Total	4,506	606	172	434	864	1,434	1,603	12,334
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	26	19	11	9	3	4	-	(B)
$5,000 to $9,999	51	31	12	18	11	8	2	(B)
$10,000 to $14,999	100	62	30	32	25	10	3	5,607
$15,000 to $19,999	133	55	16	39	37	32	9	7,700
$20,000 to $24,999	225	61	13	48	78	63	23	8,972
$25,000 and over	3,971	377	89	288	711	1,316	1,567	12,995
Below poverty level:								
Total	97	66	27	39	14	14	3	4,902
Percent	2.1	10.8	15.4	9.0	1.6	1.0	.2	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	178	104	41	63	37	32	5	5,909
Percent	4.0	17.2	24.0	14.4	4.3	2.3	.3	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	264	149	65	84	56	50	9	6,048
Percent	5.9	24.6	37.7	19.4	6.5	3.5	.6	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	500	224	86	138	139	118	20	7,219
Percent	11.1	36.9	49.7	31.8	16.1	8.2	1.2	-
Median family income	$47,935	$31,775	$26,731	$33,680	$40,321	$47,584	$59,302	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Women who maintain families								
Total	3,777	233	44	188	593	1,073	1,878	$14,938
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	35	35	22	14	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	374	109	2	107	265	-	-	7,556
$10,000 to $14,999	720	32	6	26	174	515	-	11,018
$15,000 to $19,999	773	20	4	17	69	269	415	15,233
$20,000 to $24,999	604	15	4	11	27	121	440	18,341
$25,000 and over	1,270	21	7	14	57	168	1,024	21,906
Below poverty level:								
Total	255	129	25	105	102	23	-	6,651
Percent	6.7	55.5	(3)	55.6	17.3	2.1	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	486	145	25	120	267	71	2	7,744
Percent	12.9	62.3	(3)	63.8	45.0	6.6	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	774	173	28	145	362	221	17	8,678
Percent	20.5	74.3	(3)	76.9	61.1	20.6	.9	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,341	183	30	154	459	584	114	10,165
Percent	35.5	78.8	(3)	81.8	77.4	54.5	6.1	-
Median family income	$19,905	$7,459	(3)	$7,561	$10,764	$15,340	$25,949	-
Others in families maintained by women								
Total	2,209	261	56	206	437	661	849	12,629
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	20	20	10	10	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	65	50	14	36	15	-	-	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	179	58	7	51	80	41	-	7,883
$15,000 to $19,999	270	36	7	29	71	133	30	10,700
$20,000 to $24,999	290	29	5	24	75	110	77	11,208
$25,000 and over	1,385	68	13	55	197	377	743	15,784
Below poverty level:								
Total	80	59	18	41	17	3	2	4 735
Percent	3.6	22.4	(3)	19.7	3.9	.4	.2	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	137	87	27	59	40	9	2	6,092
Percent	6.2	33.1	(3)	28.9	9.1	1.4	.2	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	217	123	30	93	74	17	3	6,436
Percent	9.8	47.0	(3)	45.0	16.8	2.6	.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	393	158	33	125	131	91	14	7,362
Percent	17.8	60.3	(3)	60.5	29.9	13.7	1.7	-
Median family income	$29,861	$16,090	(3)	$16,662	$24,038	$27,283	$37,626	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
Men who maintain families								
Total	1,235	65	33	32	71	138	962	$23,847
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	15	15	13	2	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	64	28	9	18	36	-	-	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	80	9	3	6	13	57	1	10,932
$15,000 to $19,999	113	5	4	1	9	18	80	16,266
$20,000 to $24,999	152	1	-	1	3	24	125	20,290
$25,000 and over	811	7	3	4	9	39	756	29,192
Below poverty level:								
Total	52	33	19	15	8	11	-	(3)
Percent	4.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.7	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	76	38	22	16	21	15	1	6,407
Percent	6.2	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	11.0	.1	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	117	45	23	22	41	26	5	8,331
Percent	9.5	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	18.6	.6	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	187	54	28	26	55	54	25	9,381
Percent	15.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	39.0	2.6	-
Median family income	$30,325	(3)	(3)	(3)	(3)	$17,975	$33,982	-
Others in families maintained by men								
Total	638	74	26	48	95	194	276	13,570
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	4	4	4	-	-	-	-	(3)
$5,000 to $9,999	14	13	2	11	1	-	-	(3)
$10,000 to $14,999	28	14	4	10	11	4	-	(3)
$15,000 to $19,999	56	13	7	6	18	23	3	(3)
$20,000 to $24,999	74	4	-	4	14	34	21	(3)
$25,000 and over	461	25	8	17	51	134	251	15,636
Below poverty level:								
Total	12	12	7	6	-	-	-	(3)
Percent	1.9	(3)	(3)	(3)	-	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	21	15	8	7	4	1	1	(3)
Percent	3.3	(3)	(3)	(3)	4.5	.4	.4	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	33	24	8	16	7	1	1	(3)
Percent	5.1	(3)	(3)	(3)	7.1	.4	.4	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	64	34	12	21	19	6	5	(3)
Percent	10.0	(3)	(3)	(3)	20.0	3.3	1.7	-
Median family income	$37,259	(3)	(3)	(3)	$26,921	$31,451	$45,225	-

See footnotes at end of table.

Table B-3. Earnings distribution of year-round full-time workers by family status, family income, and poverty status, 1984—Continued

(Numbers in thousands)

Characteristic	Total	With personal earnings of -						Median personal earnings[1]
		Under $6,700			$6,700 to $9,999	$10,000 to $14,999	$15,000 and over	
		Total	Under $3,000	$3,000 to $6,699				
All other men[4]								
Total	6,883	401	114	286	449	1,227	4,807	$20,686
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	180	179	102	77	-	1	-	2,499
$5,000 to $9,999	582	185	6	178	395	2	-	7,505
$10,000 to $14,999	1,175	14	2	12	30	1,126	5	12,379
$15,000 to $19,999	1,214	8	1	7	18	66	1,122	16,975
$20,000 to $24,999	1,071	2	1	1	4	21	1,044	21,932
$25,000 and over	2,661	14	2	12	1	11	2,635	32,155
Below poverty level:								
Total	223	221	102	119	-	1	-	3,103
Percent	3.2	55.3	89.4	41.7	-	.1	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	327	323	106	217	3	1	-	4,389
Percent	4.7	80.6	92.7	75.7	.7	.1	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	543	342	108	234	200	2	-	6,201
Percent	7.9	85.4	94.8	81.6	44.5	.1	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	1,006	364	108	256	405	235	1	7,796
Percent	14.6	90.9	94.8	89.4	90.4	19.2	-	-
Median family income	$21,205	$5,234	$2,015	$6,147	$8,601	$12,758	$25,884	-
All other women[4]								
Total	5,326	303	89	214	583	1,360	3,080	16,467
Family income:[2]								
Under $5,000	103	103	66	37	-	-	-	2,182
$5,000 to $9,999	644	161	13	148	481	1	2	8,107
$10,000 to $14,999	1,287	28	5	23	78	1,178	3	12,262
$15,000 to $19,999	1,230	3	-	3	14	135	1,078	16,784
$20,000 to $24,999	927	4	2	2	8	31	884	21,778
$25,000 and over	1,135	5	3	2	2	15	1,114	29,412
Below poverty level:								
Total	151	150	69	81	1	-	-	3,252
Percent	2.8	49.6	78.3	37.7	.2	-	-	-
Below 1.25 poverty level:								
Total	240	228	70	158	12	-	-	5,058
Percent	4.5	75.2	79.4	73.5	2.1	-	-	-
Below 1.50 poverty level:								
Total	420	248	72	175	167	4	1	6,311
Percent	7.9	81.8	81.8	81.8	28.6	.3	-	-
Below 2.00 poverty level:								
Total	995	268	79	189	502	221	4	8,511
Percent	18.7	88.5	89.0	88.4	86.2	16.2	.1	-
Median family income	$17,259	$5,795	$2,229	$6,181	$9,079	$13,038	$22,530	-

[1] Earnings are defined as all money income from wages, salaries, and profits or losses from self-employment.

[2] Personal income for "all other" men and women.

[3] Data not shown where base is less than 75,000.

[4] Includes a small number of members of unrelated subfamilies.

NOTE: Dash represents zero or rounds to zero.

Appendix C. Some Comparisons of SIPP and CPS Data

As indicated in appendix A, the labor force activity concepts used in the SIPP are similar to those used in the CPS. The resulting estimates, however, vary significantly due to the widely dissimilar reference periods and to differences in survey procedures and collection methods.[1] While the estimates from the two surveys cannot be reconciled, it is useful to compare these estimates, where possible, in order to gain additional insight into the number of persons experiencing employment problems. Table C-1 below compares data from the SIPP with monthly and annual data from the CPS. A discussion of some differences and the reasons for them follows.

Table C-1. Comparison of selected data from the SIPP with monthly and annual data from the CPS, 1984

(In thousands)

Data source	Persons with—			
	Unemployment	Involuntary part-time work	Low earnings	Discouragement
Monthly CPS	8,885	5,839	(1)	1,338
4-month SIPP data	15,615	6,472	5,549	2,160
Annual March supplement to the CPS	21,535	14,429	4,492	(1)

[1]Not available.

Unemployment. As measured in the CPS, average monthly unemployment in the period January through July 1984 was 8.9 million. This compares with a SIPP 4-month average estimate of 15.6 million persons and with a CPS "work experience" total of 21.5 million persons for the entire calendar year of 1984, as measured in the annual March supplement.

Because of the longer reference period, more people who were jobseeking or on layoff are reflected in the SIPP than in the monthly estimates from the CPS.In the CPS, persons are classified into three separate but distinct categories—the employed, the unemployed, and not in the labor force. The SIPP concept, however, permits multiple labor force statuses, and persons are counted in each status over the course of the 4-month reference period. In this regard, the SIPP is similar to the March CPS supplement which obtains information on the work experience of the population during the previous calendar year.

Involuntary part-time work. During the January through July 1984 period, the average monthly count of persons on part-time schedules who wanted full-time jobs was 5.8 million in the CPS. During the 4-month SIPP reference periods, an average of 6.5 million persons spent some weeks working part time involuntarily, while for all of 1984, the CPS March supplement recorded 14.4 million such persons. The reasons for the pattern are the same as those for unemployment, as cited above.

Low earners. The SIPP indicates more low earners—persons working full time with earnings below the minimum wage equivalent over a 4-month period—than the CPS reported for the whole year (5.5 million vs. 4.5 million). The higher SIPP estimate may reflect, in part, the fact that persons can experience temporary fluctuations in their earnings which may bring them below the minimum-wage equivalent for parts of the year, as measured by SIPP, although they might exceed such a standard for the entire year as measured by the annual CPS. Also, there is some evidence that wage and salary earnings as reported in the SIPP are lower than in the CPS.

Discouragement. In the SIPP, an average of 2.2 million persons reported 1 week or more of inactivity due to discouragement over job prospects. In contrast, the average monthly number of discouraged workers as measured in the CPS was 1.3 million. Here, the difference may reflect primarily the longer SIPP reference period, although definitions used in the two surveys may also play a role. As noted earlier, the CPS data indicate how many persons, on average, were 'discouraged' at any one point in time, while the SIPP data are a cumulative count of all persons with discouragement over a 4-month period.

FOR THE MOST PART, SIPP estimates for the 4-month reference periods compare reasonably well with both monthly and annual CPS data. The directions and general magnitude of the differences that can be seen in table C-1 are consistent with what can be expected based on the varying lengths of the reference periods and the inherent character of the types of experiences being measured.

[1]See Paul M. Ryscavage and John E. Bregger, "New Household Survey and the CPS: A Look at Labor Force Differences," *Monthly Labor Review*, September 1985, pp. 3-12.

For unemployment, involuntary part-time work, and discouragement the longer the reference period, the greater the probability that more people will have experienced these statuses. Estimates of low earners, however, need not be higher when the reference period is a year than when it is a part of a year. A person who experiences low earnings during part of a year has a chance to realize higher earnings during the rest of the year and not be a low earner for the whole year. On the other hand, a person with a period of unemployment during part of the year will be classified as having been unemployed at some time during that year regardless of the labor force status during the balance of that year.

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